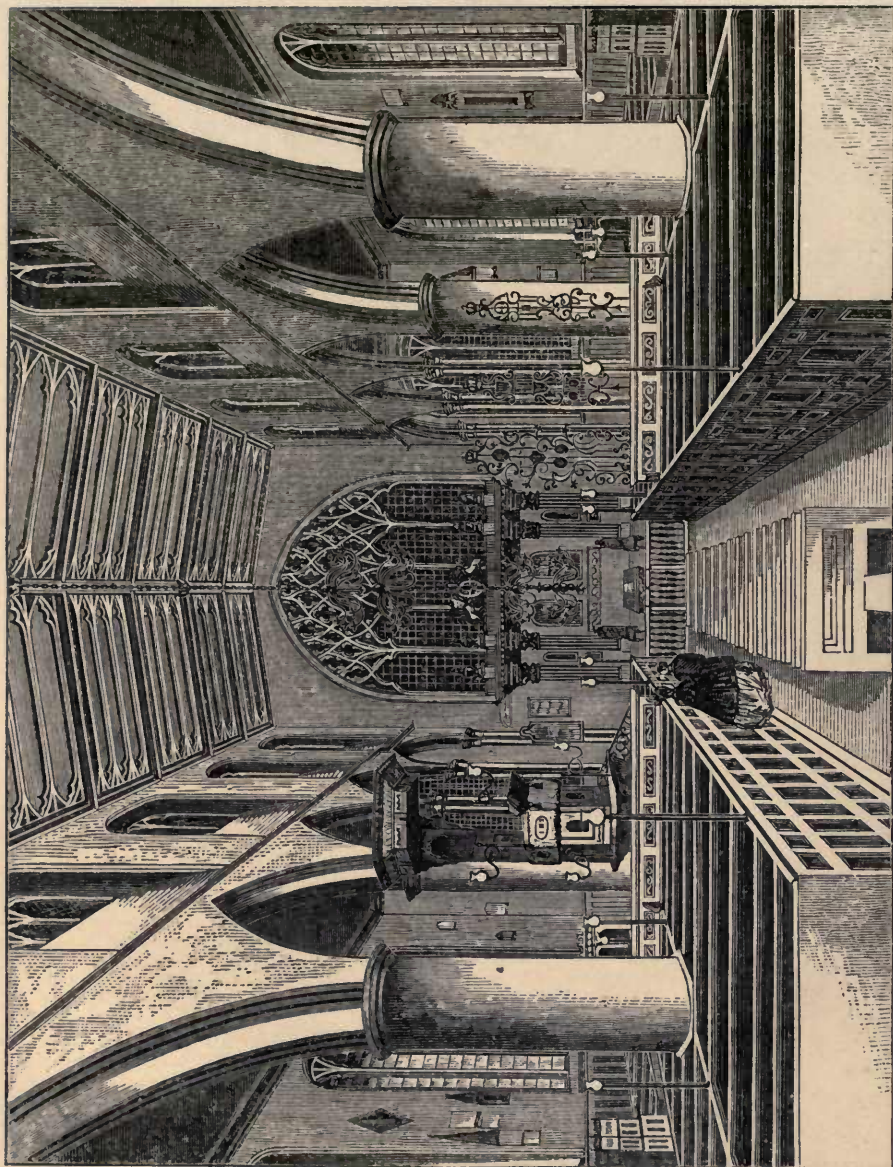




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HISTORY
OF
ALLHALLOWS
BARKING

MASKELL.



Berkyngechirche juxta Turrim.

COLLECTIONS

IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE

PAROCHIAL HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

Ancient Parish of Allhallows Barking,

IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

BY

JOSEPH MASKELL,

ASSOCIATE OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON;
CURATE OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING.

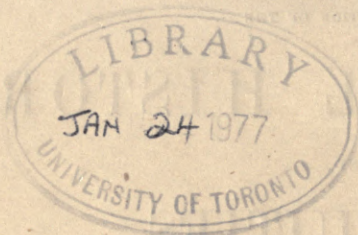
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conservez ce qu' ont vu vos pères.”

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THE REV. J. THOMAS, D.C.L.,

CANON OF CANTERBURY, AND VICAR OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING;

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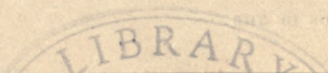
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CANON OF CANTERBURY, AND VICAR OF ALLHALLOWS BARKING ;

TO

T. B. HUMPHREYS, Esq., F.R.C.S., FRED. STUTCHBURY, Esq.,

CHURCHWARDENS ;

W. B. GARRETT, Esq.,

VESTRY CLERK ;

AND TO MY MANY KIND FRIENDS INHABITING
THE PARISH OF

ALLHALLOWS BARKING

THESE CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THEIR ANCIENT PARISH ARE
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THE AUTHOR.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,

1881

T. M. HENNINGSEN, Esq., Clerk of the Senate.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

AND TO THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF

NEW YORK

IN COMPLYANCE WITH A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

AND ASSEMBLY

THE YEAR 1881

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ALLHALLOWS BARKING.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION—BOUNDS—STOW'S BOUNDS—BOUNDARY DISPUTES—POPULATION
—ORIGIN OF THE PARISH—MUNICIPAL LIMITS, ETC.

ALLHALLOWS BARKING is a parish of about fifteen acres in extent, in the extreme south-east corner of the City of London, distant about half a mile from London Bridge. Its southern limit extends along the north shore of the Thames, from the Tower Stairs to the Custom House; the western boundary may be found by drawing a line up the roadway of Water Lane to the corner of Mark Lane; the boundary line then becomes irregular and includes two or three houses on both sides of Mark Lane. The northern boundary commences about midway up this lane, and includes a considerable portion of the Corn Exchange; crossing Seething Lane through the warehouses on the south of St. Olave's Church-yard. It then enters the warehouses of the East and West India Dock Company, and

thence turns a little southward to the corner of Muscovy Court, including the whole of the buildings there. At the entrance of the court the boundary line turns directly southward, including the houses on the west side of Trinity Square and Tower Hill to the river. The following is the description of the parish bounds given in *Stowe's Survey*, 3rd Ed., 1633:—"Concerning the bounds and limits of this parish, they go northward from the Church, so far as the corner, where is the back gate, sometime belonging to Sir Francis Walsingham, but now to Sir Nicholas Salter. Thence they go on along by the garden wall belonging to the Lady Lumley to the east corner: where going over, they pass on so far as the house of one Peter Porter, right over against the great gate of the Lady Lumley's house, where, turning back down a passage to the south part of Mr. Covell's garden, in the midst whereof eastward, upon London Wall, their mark is fixed. Returning back that way again, they cross southward over Tower Hill, where some time stood a Cross, distinguishing the Tower Liberty and Allhallows. So they go on to the Tower Dock, to the house of Mr. Clay, brewer, where they go up Petty Wales, to the Custom House Gate; and there they turn up Water Lane, on the east side only, till they come forth thereof and cross over into Mark Lane, so far as Sir Henry Baker's house, where they turn over east, and so pass on that end of Mark Lane, south, where turning again east to Sydon Lane, they go up that lane north, so far as part of the house belonging to Sir Nicholas Salter, and there fix their mark; returning to Chappell Alley, and there ending where they began."

This dense block of houses, constituting the parish of Allhallows Barking, is thus bounded:—on the south by the River Thames, on the west by the parish of St. Dunstan's, on the north by that of St. Olave's, Hart Street, and on the east by the Tower Liberty; which last is extra-parochial. In the Vestry of the Church is a well-executed plan of the parish, drawn out in 1839.

From a very early period in English history these boundaries have been a source of frequent dispute between the City and the Crown. The Corporation of London for many ages claimed jurisdiction over the Tower Liberty as within the parish of Allhallows Barking, and therefore within the limits of the City. This claim the Crown always resisted, establishing its superior power by constantly enlarging the fortress of the Tower in spite of municipal protests. During the middle ages, while the Court was located in the Tower, the boundary was always in dispute, and "perambulation day" must have witnessed many a scene of riot and bloodshed; and even so late as the seventeenth century there are records of such disputes in the parish books. Thus, in 1698, the Churchwarden records in the *Vestry Minutes* that a riot happened on Ascension-day of that year on Tower Hill, when "several warders of the Tower violently set upon him and those who accompanied him in perambulation only for standing on the steps at the lower end of Tower Street, leading to the Hill, within the known ancient bounds of the parish, to prevent them making their accustomed procession on Tower Hill." On this occasion the warders used their halberds to some purpose, and several parishioners were seriously injured. The broad arrow is carefully painted by the authorities of the Tower wherever the parish boundary mark is set up, and within the memory of some old inhabitants the ancient ceremony of "cursing the man that removes his neighbour's landmark" has been performed at these places by the Tower Chaplain in full canonicals, attended by the warders and their officers.

Respecting the claim of the parish to more extensive limits, I copy the following from Allen's *London*, vol. ii. p. 502.—"It has always been a matter of great debate whether this Royal Fortress be within the City of London: but that was finally determined upon a strict view and examination in Michaelmas Term, 13 James I., at the trial of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in a chamber situate in the west part of the ancient Wall of London which runneth through the Tower;

and it was adjudged that all that portion of the Tower which is within the said Wall on the west part thereof is within the city of London, the ward of Tower, and the parish of All Saints Barking, and that the residue of this fortress lying on the east of the Ancient Wall is within the county of Middlesex. Accordingly the murderers were tried in London."

I am not aware that this decision has ever been set aside; however, the boundaries may now be considered to be settled by length of custom.

POPULATION.—Like most City parishes, this has decreased in population since 1801. At the Census of 1801 the numbers were 2087.

in 1811	1777.
1821	1664.
1831	1761.
1841	1924.
1851	2001.
1861	1683.

Probably the next enumeration will show a more considerable decrease, from the amount of ground cleared for warehouses, &c.; but under present circumstances these figures show that there is still a considerable population, sufficiently numerous to demand a roomy Church and a resident Pastor; especially when it is remembered that this parish consists largely of working people, and that the arguments usually employed in defence of removing the City Churches do not apply here. The population is, however, to a great extent a floating one, and not a few of the poor are employed on the Sunday. This, and the attractions of neighbouring Churches limit the congregation to a proportion below the average of the number of residents; and yet the work of the Church in this parish is not neglected. The resident Clergyman is fully occupied. There are two full Services on the Lord's-day, and a Lecture every Wednesday evening; there are Sunday Schools, a Penny Bank, Clubs, Mothers' Meetings, and such similar institutions as are considered now-a-days essential to the good ordering of a pastoral charge. Yet, with all this, the Church Services are not so frequent

as in the eighteenth century. For at least the first half of this century I find from the Church books that *Daily Morning and Evening Prayers* were always said here at 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. When this laudable custom was discontinued I cannot discover, nor do I think that its revival in a parish so entirely inhabited by persons immersed in business would be either practicable or desirable at the present time; nevertheless I share with my excellent Vicar considerable regret that so many of our parishioners, especially of the working classes, persistently absent themselves from their parish Church on the Lord's Day. This is the more to be remarked and lamented considering that the majority of these absentees are not negligent in their applications to the Minister in times of sickness or temporal distress, claiming private services which indeed I, for one, as far as I can, am most willing to render, but which would have a double value if they were properly followed up by a due recognition of the public office of the Ministry.

MUNICIPAL LIMITS.—For municipal purposes this parish is included in the Ward of Tower. When first included in the ward it is not easy to discover. The early history of the City Wards is rather obscure, they are as old as the Anglo-Saxons, and correspond somewhat to the hundreds in counties; what the hundred was to the county the ward was to the city. The division of towns into wards is probably older than the parochial system; hence in London the boundaries of the wards are quite distinct from the boundaries of the parishes included within them. The Ward of Tower is one of the larger wards, and sends eight representatives to the Court of Common Council. Its present Alderman is THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, Esq., Lord Mayor in 1856—7, to whose virtues and charities it is impossible to do adequate justice here. I believe I express the sentiments of the whole ward in describing him as fulfilling his many important trusts and offices with dignity, prudence, and unvarying courtesy. May he long be spared to discharge the important duties which he now discharges with so much credit and success!

ORIGIN OF THE PARISH.—The parish of Allhallows Barking takes its name from the Church. Allhallows is simply the old English for All Saints. The Church, having been founded probably by the Nuns of Barking, in Essex, obtained the name of Allhallows *Barking*, to distinguish it from the numerous Churches dedicated to Allhallows both in London and elsewhere. There were seven other London Churches of the same name before the great Fire, five of which were rebuilt and remain to this day. From the fact that this Church was called *Berkyngeschirche* long before the foundation of the Vicarage by the Convent of Barking in 1387, I am disposed to think that a Church has existed upon this spot from a very early period in English history, probably ever since the time of our Norman Kings, and that this Church was *founded* by the Convent of Barking. At what period the district acquired the status of a separate parish I am unable to discover; the history of the rise of the parochial system is lost in considerable obscurity; all we know is that England was divided into parishes under Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 636, and that the number and boundaries of parishes as they now exist agree very nearly with the parochial divisions given in Domesday Book. May we not, therefore, fairly consider our parish to be at least as old as the Norman Conquest? But the ground upon which it stands possesses a still greater interest for the Antiquarian. There is no question that it has formed part of the City of London from the first. As a British City, London does not seem to have had much importance; but the Roman conquerors of our island discovered its capabilities, and laid the foundation of its future greatness; and the ground upon which this parish stands was unquestionably included in Roman London, which extended along the rising ground north of the River, from the locality of the Tower to Dowgate Hill, our Fenchurch Street and Lombard Street constituting its northern boundary. The Tower was the eastern limit, and beyond it was marsh and forest for many miles. Roman remains have frequently been discovered on Tower Hill.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHURCH—CHURCHYARD—ITS FOUNDERS—CHAPEL OF ST. MARY—
CHANTRIES—TOWER, ETC.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to Allhallows and St. Mary, stands at the north-east corner of Great Tower Street, very near to the easternmost boundary of the parish. Its western front is in Seething Lane. It stands upon rising ground, the churchyard being several feet higher than the street; this is partly owing to the rise of the hill, and partly to the accumulations of a graveyard; but not altogether to these causes; for in all cities there is a constant crumbling of stone, bricks, mortar, and other *debris*, which in quiet corners like this are being continually deposited. Few cemeteries can be found, of any age, that are not unnaturally elevated; in this instance, although the church pavement has been repeatedly raised, the surface of the exterior soil is more than five feet higher than the interior floor.

THE CHURCHYARD is larger than most City cemeteries, yet it has been frequently curtailed of its proportions by the widening of surrounding streets and passages. The last curtailment took place in 1862, when the south wall of the churchyard was thrown back, and ten feet of the graveyard thrown into Tower Street; at the same time Barking Alley was widened by an encroachment of four feet along the north and east boundary of the churchyard. Two houses built over the south porch, together with the porch itself, were also removed, and a new porch erected

on a level with the south wall. These improvements have been made at the expense of the Corporation, and it must be confessed that they have secured a very sightly and convenient entrance to the City from the Tower. The external appearance of the Church, on approaching from Tower Hill, is venerable and imposing. The main building escaped the great Fire, and therefore retains much of its mediæval character ; the churchyard has been recently planted with two rows of young healthy trees, which when out in leaf considerably increase the effect ; without surrounding foliage Gothic architecture loses half its beauty and is scarcely adapted for a smoky city. As the visitor proceeds along Tower Street, after admiring the south-eastern aspect of the Church, he will doubtless be disappointed with the remainder of the building. First, he will be pained by the strong contrast between the new and elaborate doorway and the sombre and time-worn appearance of the south wall ; and when his eye rests upon the heavy and tasteless brick tower he may be fairly excused if he hastens westward brimful of disgust with all parish vestries, ancient and modern ! At any rate he will agree with me, that the parish, if the ground at the south-west corner by the side of the new porch can be secured, has now a noble opportunity of replacing the unsightly tower by an erection more in keeping with the style of the Church, and especially of the handsome doorway, as well as of improving the almost impassable entrance to Seething Lane ! The *interior* of the Church is more effective than the exterior ; but it presents a somewhat singular appearance, from the absence of uniformity. The western portion is more ancient than the eastern, hence a slight difference in the shape of the arches ; and the fittings, pews, organ gallery, &c., are quite out of keeping with the architecture, being intended for a Wrenian, and not for a Gothic Church. There is a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel of corresponding length and width, with north and south aisles. From east to west the length of the Church is 108 feet ; breadth 67 feet ; and height of nave 35 feet. There are twelve pointed windows, and fourteen clerestory windows. The

clerestory is carried the whole length of the Church, nave and chancel. The pillars in the nave are circular and massive, and correspond in character with those usually found in churches of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the chancel the arches are narrower and more obtuse, and the pillars slender and clustered. There are four windows on the north side having low pointed arches, semi-perpendicular in character, and formed by mullions into three lights; on the south side there are five windows of three lights, and a window of four lights in the east wall of each of the aisles. These windows are apparently all of one date and similar in character. The chancel window is more handsome, having floriated tracery of the fourteenth century, though almost hidden by an incongruous altar-piece. It contains some modern stained glass in the upper tracery, consisting of minute figures of the Apostles, and symbols of the sun, moon, and stars—all meaningless and poor.

FOUNDATION.—It has been already mentioned that Allhallows was *founded* by the nuns of the Abbey of Barking, in Essex.* This Convent was founded by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, A.D. 675, son of Anna, seventh King of the E. Saxons. The first Abbess was his sister, Etheldred, or Ethelburga, and the last was Dorothy Barleighe, who surrendered the house to the King's Commissioners, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. Barking Convent was one of the richest in the kingdom; its value, according to Dugdale, was 862*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* at its dissolution. As founders of the Church the nuns were patrons of the Vicarage. When they first built a Church here cannot now be ascertained; there is plenty of evidence to prove that a Church has existed upon this spot since the reign of Richard I., who added to a Church already existing here a Chantry Chapel to the Virgin Mary. No portion of the original Church—which

* This I conclude from the fact that it was called *Berkingechyrche* long before the foundation of the Vicarage by the Nuns of Barking Abbey. It is so called as early as the reign of Stephen in the *Registrum Roffense*, when the Advowson was given by Riculphus and Brickwine to the See of Rochester.

must have been Norman—remains, except perhaps the foundations and much of the old materials worked up into the present edifice, which appears to have been built and altered in separate portions and at different dates.

AGE OF THE PRESENT BUILDING.—The oldest portion is evidently the nave; the walls, windows, and chancel are no older than the early part of the seventeenth century. The tower belongs to the heavy and tasteless period of the Commonwealth, and the vestry was re-built in 1814. There is every reason to believe that the nave only represents the original Church, which must have been much smaller than the present one, and extended no further east than the spot where the pulpit and reading-desk now stand. This Church I take to have been re-built during the fourteenth century, and a chancel to have been then added, to the length of the present east wall. My reason for believing this is, that the east chancel wall and window are apparently older in character than any of the other walls and windows, and (though much disfigured fifty years ago) belong to the decorated age of English architecture. The date of the pillars and arches in the nave appears to be about the fourteenth century.

This second Church (nave excepted) I take to have become ruinous during the seventeenth century, when the walls and chancel were rebuilt in the debased style of that era, a corruption of the perpendicular, akin to what is called, in secular architecture, Tudor. During the episcopate of Laud, Bishop of London from 1628 to 1634, very many of the metropolitan Churches were either rebuilt or substantially repaired. He was an active visitor in every part of his diocese, and pressed upon parish vestries everywhere the duty of keeping up the fabrics of their Churches. The Vestry books of this parish record an extensive repair in 1634-5, and I conceive that it was in that repair that the edifice acquired its present form and character, losing its chief mediæval features and becoming transformed from a handsome Decorated to a debased Tudor building. Let us be thankful that the ancient features of the Church were not utterly destroyed by that well-meant but injudicious reparation. Let us be thankful that

the architects preferred to imitate, rather than supersede, the style of the original fabric. They have preserved us at least the ancient nave and the east chancel window, and have left most of the monuments in their original positions.

CHANTRY CHAPELS.—There were many such chapels attached to this Church during the middle ages, which of course were diverted from their original employments at the dissolution of Chantries *temp.* Ed. VI.; the spaces occupied by them were probably incorporated within the general fabric when it underwent the repairs to which I have just alluded.

Where the north chancel aisle now stands anciently stood a richly endowed chapel of the Virgin, founded as a chantry by King Richard I. But what is a chantry? A chantry is a separate Church or Chapel, either attached to another Church or standing by itself, established for the purpose of keeping up a succession of prayers for the prosperity of a single family, both for the repose of the souls of its dead, and for the good success of its living members. Chantries are consequently connected with the dogma of purgatory, and were often erected as monuments of the dead, and not unfrequently in expiation of some great crime, voluntary or involuntary. The priest of the chantry was quite independent of the incumbent of the original parish, and his sole duty was to say daily mass for the good of the founder.*

The chapel of the Virgin Mary, originally built and endowed by Richard I., had its privileges confirmed and its fabric repaired by Edward I.; but its most valuable enrichments were bestowed by John Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, in the reign of Edward IV., who, by licence obtained from the King, founded here a brotherhood or guild for "a master and brethren," and endowed it with the priory of Totingbek, the advowson of Streatham, in Surrey, and part of the priory of Ogbourne, in Wilts,

* See Fosbroke's *Encyclo. of Antiquities*. Chantries arose out of the prohibition to celebrate private Masses at the High Altar. The founder was not allowed to be prayed for till the priest had first prayed for the King who had granted the licence.

and other gifts. A charter of confirmation having been obtained from Edward IV., this chantry was thenceforth called "Cantaria Regis in Capella Beatæ Mariæ de Berkinge juxta Turrin, &c."

It is not difficult to discover the sources whence these endowments were obtained. The priories above mentioned were alien priories, *i.e.*, cells of religious houses in England which belonged to foreign monasteries. When an English estate was given to a foreign monastery, the monks, to increase their rule, or better to secure their rights, built a small priory upon the spot, subject to the jurisdiction of the larger house. Dugdale gives the number of alien priories (in 1400) at about 100. Alien priories were confiscated by Henry V., during the continental wars, and their possessions became Crown property. Henry VI. gave the above-mentioned priories to the Tibetot family; by whom, with the sanction of his successor, they were given to St. Mary's Chantry here. In the regal instrument confirming these gifts, they were settled on John Tibetot, Earl of Worcester, Master, Sir John Scott, John Croke, and others, Wardens of St. Mary's Guild, in the chapel of our Ladye of Berking, "for the support of masses for the soul of Edward IV., and others, and for the reparation of St. Mary's Chantry, &c." Tibetot, according to Dugdale's *Baronage*, was a remarkable person. The guild which he attached to St. Mary's Chantry here, appears to have been a sort of confraternity for prayer, not unlike our modern prayer unions—proving that the resources of the religious instinct have been similar in all ages. The Earl was the son of Sir John Tibetot, Speaker of the House of Commons at the end of the fourteenth century. He signed the deed which entailed the Crown of England upon Henry IV.'s family, *nomine totius comitatis*. He filled various state offices under Henry IV., and died leaving great possessions to his son John, who founded the guild of St. Mary of Barking, and was created Earl of Worcester in the 36th Henry VI. In spite of his Lancastrian connexions, the services of this Earl were honourably received by Edward IV., who made him Treasurer of the Royal Exchequer, and

Steward of the Household. He had been previously made Constable of the Tower for life, and this brought him into connexion with Allhallows parish. He was a man of considerable learning, in an age when few laymen had time for letters. Walpole praises him amongst the "Royal and noble authors of England;" Bale gives us a catalogue of his works, which proves him to have been a man of mind. He received his education at Baliol College, Oxford, and became a great traveller, visiting Jerusalem, Venice, and Padua, and going out of his way to Rome, to see the famous Vatican library. Dugdale celebrates him as a good soldier, as well as a good lawyer and politician. He was, however, considered severe as a judge. He retained his good fortune, as we have seen, under both the houses of Lancaster and York; but, during the temporary triumph of the Lancastrians, in 1470, by the influence of Warwick, "the King-maker," he was disgraced and beheaded on Tower-hill; his body was buried in the monastery of Blackfriars.

That which made the chapel of St. Mary famous during the middle ages was a statue of the Virgin, placed here by Edward I. under the following circumstances:—King Edward before his father's death had a wonderful vision, commanding him to put up in this place the Virgin's image, and promising that, if he kept the chapel in repair, he should be victorious over every nation he attacked, be King of England after his father, and subdue also Wales and Scotland; all which came to pass. To the truth of his story he swore before the Pope, and obtained an indulgence of forty days to all true penitents worshipping here, who should contribute towards the lights, ornaments, and repairs of the chapel, and pray for the souls of its founders by saying the Paternoster and the salutation in English. In the instrument which sets this forth, prayer is specially ordained on behalf of the soul of King Richard I., "whose heart is buried beneath the high altar." The present custodians of the Church show a small leaden tablet, which professedly covers the sepulchre of Richard's heart. But it is hardly likely to have been more than a tradition that any part of

the Lion King's body rested here; all the chroniclers agree that he died at the siege of Chaluz, directing that his heart should be carried to his faithful City of Rouen, for interment in the Cathedral, and that his body should be laid at the feet of his father at Fontevraud.

The chantry of St. Mary de Berking, being a royal foundation, and built for the repose of King Richard and his successors, naturally became the care of the kings of England. Enriched by Edward I., and by Edward IV., it was also repaired by Richard III. Baker, the chronicler, mentions, as amongst the few good deeds done by this monarch, that he rebuilt this chantry, and added to the original foundation a collegiate establishment consisting of a dean and six canons.* All chantries and guilds were suppressed by Edward VI., in the year 1547, and this institution shared the fate of the rest. According to Newcourt, the ground upon which it stood was used as a garden during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and part of that of Elizabeth, "till at last a strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, as a storehouse for merchants' goods." But more likely these words refer to the College of Priests; the chantry itself, being a part of the Church, remained, and the present north chancel aisle occupies its site.†

There are many references to the chapel of St. Mary de Berkinge in ancient documents. In the *Privy purse expenses of Elizabeth of York*, (1470) are the following entries:—

"Paid to our Ladye of Berkinge xi^s. vi^d. Item to Sr. William Barton, preest, singinge at oure Ladye of Barkinge, vi^s. viii^d."

* The deanery he gave to Edm. Chaderton, Vicar of the parish, "a great creature of his."—See Baker's *Chronicle*.

† The exact site of this Chapel is disputed. In the will of John Croke, Alderman, 1477, it is described as *prope Eccles. Omnium Sanct.*

In the will of Alderman R. Tate, the words are "beside Berkingcherche."

Stow describes it as "on ye north side of the Church."

Chamberlain's *London*,—"in the Church of A.H.B."

It is often described as "in ye cemetery of Berkingchurch."

Stow distinctly says that it was "the College" which was pulled down in 1550.

Fabian's *Chronicle*, anno 21 Henry VII.—“ This yere in the ende of July was a gracyous myracle shewed by oure Ladye image of Barkynge by a mayden chylde that a cart laden with stone yode over.”

In the last will of Dion. Spicer, an extract from which is preserved in Strype's *Stowe*, dated 1500, Jul. 26, this chapel is called Berkingshaw. “ Ego Dionysius Spicer capellanus in Capella B. Mariæ de Berkingshaw juxta Turrim Lond. Condo testamentum meum. Imprimis: Lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, &c. Corpusque meum sepeliendum in Capella predicta ante introitum chor. Item, lego pro lapide marmor. ad tegend. corpus meum et pro pavimento Ejusd. 40s. * * * Item, lego ad constructur. Ejusd. capellam, si ante 3 annos ad ejus reparacionem vel confirmationem * * * * Guardiani et confratres 5l. expend * * * * ”

In the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, Henry VIII., 10th July, 1514, there is the record of a Confirmation of the “ Chapel of St. Mary in the cæmetary of Barkingchurch London ” to the Guild of St. Mary; the patent of Henry VI. is confirmed and provision made for the election of a Master and four Wardens annually for the safe custody of the said Chapel. The patent of Henry VII. is also confirmed.

The following statement of the goods belonging to this chantry in 1547, when chantries were abolished by Act of Parliament, I transcribe from a document in my possession, being the copy of a *Declaration made by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt., Chief Baron, concerning the lands belonging to Allhallows Barking, in 1st Edward VI.* :—

“ The Brotherhode or Chapell of Barking.

“ 1. King Edward the Fourthe of famous memory founded in the Chappell two chauntries and for the perpetual sustenance of two Chapleynes to sing and celebrate in the s^d Chappell for his soule, gave unto the M^r. and Wardens of the same fraternytie and to their survivors for ever the Lordshipp of Totenbeck in the C^o. of Surrey by yere xxiiiij^{li}. iij^s. ij^d. (wherof is paid) to Sir John Alen, Preest, M.A. x^{li}.—to John Waysdick

vij^{li}. In quit rents to the King's Ministre iiiij^{li}. ij^s. viij^d. and there remaneth clere xl^s. vi^d.

" 2. S^r John Rysley, Knt. gave unto the s^d. M^r. and Wardens for the support of a chapleyne to sing for his soule all those his ten^{ts}. in the prsh. of S^t. Christopher & Little S^t. Bartholemewes by yere xvij^{li}. x^s. (whereof is paid) to S^r. John Arley preest viij^{li}. Spent at obitt x^s. Spent about the wages of the conductes &c. vij^{li}. and there remaneth xl^s.

" 3. Robert Tate gave unto the same for a chapleyn to singe for his soule in the s^d. chapell for ever and for the keeping of an obitt all his landes of the yerely value of xxij^{li}. x^s. viij^d. (whereof is paid) to Rich : Dubyus preest viij^{li}. Spent at obitt iiiij^{li}. xi^s. viij^d. to the poore xv^s. quit rentes yerely viij^s. and there remayneth clere viij^{li}. xvi^s.

" Landes, ten^{ts}. and hereditaments belonginge to the same fraternytie called Chycheles rents of yerely value xiiij^{li}. ij^s. iiiij^d. p^d. in ordinary deductions yerely ix^{li}. xij^s. viij^d. and there remaneth iiiij^{li}. viij^s. viij^d.

" Memor^d. There is divers goods belonging to the same brotherhode which remayne by inventorie indented with the M^r. and Wardens there to the Kinges use."

Upon a series of declarations like the above, I presume the Act was founded for the *Dissolution of Chantries* in 1547.

The Church of Allhallows boasted other endowments besides that of the famous Chapel of St. Mary. From the same document to which reference has been already made I quote the following list of additional chantries attached to this Church:—

" *Thomas Pilkes* founded there one Chauntry preest and gave unto him for his living all those his landes in the prsh of Barkinge; the incumbent thereof now is John Rudde a man of good learning who receaveth the whole profits of the same landes to his own use according to the will of the s^d. Pilkes wh^h. amounts in all to xxvij^{li}. xii^s. "

" *John Croke* gave unto the parson and churchwardens to the sustenation of a perpetual chapleyne to singe for his soule for ever and help to

keep an obitt with those his landes in the prsh afores^d by yere ixth. whereof (is given) to John Batman preest viith. spent at the obitt v^s. to the poor v^s. and there remaneth xxx^s. ”

“ *William Kyrfote* gave unto the same parsons and churchwardens, to kepe an obitt yearly for his soule, all those his ten^{ts}. in the prsh. of St. Michall, Queenhythe, by yere cxvij^s. iiij^d. (whereof is paid) in quit-rents xx^s.—at the obitt xvj^s. viij^d.—to the poore xx^s.—and there remayneth lx^s. viij^d. ”

“ *Israel Hughes* gave to the same pson. and churchwardens to the workes at the Church, onelie one tent^t in y^e. psh. of Allhallows by yere xx^s. (whereof is paid) to the Kinge for quyte rent v^s. and there remayneth xv^s. ” *

Stow records two other endowments:—Adam Blakeney, in 1295, a chantry of five marks per ann.; John de Cambridge in 3 Edward III., augmented by Godwin Turke to the amount of six marks per ann., for the support of a chaplain to say daily mass for its founders and for all the faithful buried here.

According to Willis there were four incumbents of these various chantries remaining in 1553, whose pensions were £5 each.

Records relating to such ancient endowments as these sufficiently serve to prove the great antiquity of the Church and parish. There is, however, abundant evidence of another character. For instance, in the *Liber Albus* of the Corporation of London, we find an account of the proceedings at an Inquest, or Special Court of Justice, held on behalf of the King (Edward I.) in the Tower, A.D. 1280. On this occasion, Gregory de Rokesley, Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, &c., were summoned to appear before the Justiciaries of the King in the Tower, for the purpose of holding an Inquest “to enquire into the peace of the City.”

Gregory, the Mayor, disputing the right of the Crown to hold an

* The returns quoted above substantially agree with those in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 14th Henry VIII., under the head of *Cantarie*, vol. I., p. 379, Edition 1834.

inquest for the City of London, for the honour of the Mayoralty refused to enter the Tower as *Mayor*, but, laying aside his insignia and seal at the "high Altar of Berkyngeschirche," as the last church in the City next the Tower, entered the Tower merely as one of the Aldermen; alleging that by the ancient liberties he was not bound to attend the Inquests nor to make appearance therein for judgments, unless first forewarned for forty days. The King in return for this act of disobedience abolished the office of Mayor, appointing a Warden in his place; which custom obtained till 26 Ed. I., when the ancient liberties of the City were restored and leave given to the citizens to elect a Mayor as heretofore.

In the *Liber Albus*, B. I. 2. we have the Order of the City at the Common Pleas of the Crown, held at the Tower in his Majesty's pleasure—more especially an account of the *Iter* held 5 Hen. III. From this we learn that when the King held his Court of Common Pleas "as to attachments and misadventures that have taken place in the City," the Aldermen and Citizens met at *Berkyngeschirche* on an appointed day and thence proceeded to the Tower of London; first sending "from *Berkyngeschirche* six or more of the most serious, honorable and discreet Aldermen, for the purpose of saluting and welcoming the King, his Council, Justiciaries, &c., begging that the citizens may safely appear before them in the said Tower saving all their liberties and customs unto the Mayor and all other citizens." *

In the *Liber Custumarum* of the Corporation, 31 Ed. I. A.D. 1302, Allhallows Barking appears as one of the advowsons in the City of London, belonging to the Abbess and Convent of Barking. This and St. Margaret's, Lothbury, are the two Churches to which the Convent presented doubtless "from time immemorial."

In the Orders for the Peace of the City, *Liber Albus*, B. iii. 2, this Church is mentioned as one of three in which the Curfew is rung, after which no person is allowed to wander about the City. These numerous

* See also the *Liber Custumarum* Riley's Edition, Vol. 2., p. 289, for similar formalities observed at the *Iter* of 14 Edw. II.

and scattered references all serve to establish the antiquity of the Church and Parish of Allhallows Barking.

SUCCESSIVE REPAIRS.—The character of the eastern portion of the Church fabric induces me to believe that it is quite a modern addition to the general structure, having been rebuilt at the same time as the external walls, and that at no more distant period than the early part of the seventeenth century. Doubtless the suppression of guilds and chantries by Edward VI. caused the decay of the chantry chapels, and when these decayed through the loss of their endowments, it became necessary to rebuild the chancel to which they were attached, and at the same time to strengthen and repair the whole building. This happened, I believe, in the reign of Charles I. In the Vestry Books there is the record of an extensive repair which took place in 1634–5. The first reference to this repair is in the *Vestry Minute Book*, under date 1633, December 18, where it is “resolved that Capt. J. Forster, Churchwarden, and Mr. Goodwin, shall make a collection for the purpose of repairing the Church forthwith.” At the Vestry of 8th April, 1634, this resolution was confirmed and further steps taken. The money appears to have been raised by a voluntary subscription throughout, not simply the parish, but the whole city. In this manner some 1,250*l.* were collected; Sir Paul Pindar and the farmers of H. M.’s Customs giving 100*l.*, the Mercers’ Company 40*l.*, the Fishmongers’ 20*l.*, the Skinners and Clothworkers 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, Sir W. Russell 50*l.*, and the Alderman of the Ward 50*l.* With this sum the parishioners set to work, employing “Mr. Goodwin the mathematician” as architect, who is desired to visit several other Churches for information and guidance in the repair of this. The extensive character of the repair may be gathered both from the amount expended,—viz. 1250*l.*, a considerable amount for the period,—and also from the following items copied from the Churchwarden’s Account Book:—

	£	s.	d.
Item—Tyles and timber for chancel roof . . .	40	0	0
Ironwork	3	13	6

	£	s.	d.
Glazier for taking down and setting up again coloured glass in E. window . . .	10	0	0
Paving y ^e iles of the Churche	9	0	0
Plumber's work and lead for roof—several items	80	0	0
Glazing to new windows	32	0	0
A newe roof throughout	200	0	0
Painting and gilding the nave	230	0	0
Making newe all the upper windows and severall side windowes and painting the steeple	400	0	0
Labour of bringinge Tymber into the Ch. yard	3	10	0

These items, with others afterwards allowed, amounting in all to more than 1,400*l.*, evidence the extensiveness of the alterations throughout the building during this well-intended but injudicious repair, most of the old windows losing their original mullions and the walls being nearly rebuilt.

Amongst the more curious items in this account are the following :—

For going by water with Mr. Abbott and Mr. Holgate to Deptford, to Sir W. Russell, desiring his benevolence	0	1	0
Expended at the Rose Tavern meeting Mr. Stone, king's surveyor, concerning his advice about the repairs	0	2	9
Money given to the Mason's men at their breaking down the Ch. wall to bring in stone for the repairs	0	1	0
To Mr. H. Davye for a rondlett of Canarie wine given to Mr. Stone in recompence of his advice .	1	8	0
24 kilds. of Beere	3	12	0

I have already described the architecture of these repairs as Tudor,

which style, Rickman says, was disused about 1546, but "employed in additions and rebuildings, much debased, as late as 1630." Of Churches rebuilt in this style, and which may be profitably compared with Allhallows Barking, there are Lincoln's Inn Chapel and the Charterhouse Chapel.

Before these alterations in the general structure the internal fittings of the Church had doubtless undergone many changes subsequent to the Reformation period. It appears that the furniture of the Church underwent a complete renewal in 1613, in which year a communion table of oak was presented by Mr. John Burnell, a parishioner. At the same time the pulpit, also of oak, was set-up, and many fair pews, at the charges of the parish. All these fittings, with the exception of the pulpit, have long since been removed. The sounding-board appears to have been erected over the pulpit in 1638. See *Vestry Minutes*, April 12, 1638.—"Ordered that the Ch. Wardens shall take care a new pulpitt hedd be made in regarde that the olde one is too small." This is confirmed by the *Churchwardens' Accounts* of the same year—"Pulpitt head by Mr. Laine, 19l." Both pulpit and sounding-board are handsome; the latter is inscribed with the appropriate motto—"Xpm pdicam crucifixum." *

Some very strange and unpopular furniture was placed in this Church in 1639, by the Vicar, Dr. Layfield. A petition was presented to the Bishop and to the Parliament, complaining on the part of the parishioners that the communion table had been set altarwise against the east wall of the Church; that the chancel had been adorned with ten statues of saints, to which the Vicar bowed every time he went to the altar; that a cross had been erected over the font, and the letters I.H.S. set up in no less than forty places, and the Vicar had excommunicated those who attempted to remove these things, by refusing them the sacrament, &c. The Bishop referred the complaint to his chancellor, Dr. Duck. The Parliament, less tardy, summoned the Vicar as a delinquent; but it seems that the matter was ultimately settled, for a while at least, in an amicable manner. On

* *Xpm* a symbol for *Christum*, the *p* I suppose for the Greek *Rho*.

consulting the *Vestry Minutes*, I find that most of the changes were made in the regular manner, "by order of the Vestry." Thus, the removal of the communion table, in obedience to the instructions issued by Archbishop Laud, is ordered at the Vestry of May, 1638:—"Agreed that the communion Table sh^d. be sett up to the upper end of the chancell, and that the table sh^d. be raised one stepp accord^g. to order." The expense of this alteration, according to the *Churchwardens' Accounts*, was 52*l.*, provided by a voluntary contribution. A new font was erected in obedience to an order of Vestry, May 15, 1639:—"Ordered that a new ffont sh^d. be erected near the place where the olde one stoode; that the olde armour sh^d. be sold and other things in a cheast over the roof of the Church." The new font (*Churchwardens' Accounts*) cost the parish 25*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* It shared the fate of so many of its brethren during the Commonwealth; for in 1645 we find it ordered to be removed from the Church along with the other "Popish ornaments," and its place to be supplied with a "decent basin," according to the Presbyterian fashion.

The *Vestry Minutes* of August 3, 1645, record the first formation of the present Engine House, which is in fact a part of the Church and ought not to have been appropriated to such a secular use. "Ordered by common consent that the pewes behind the N. door sh^d. be taken away and a convenient place made to keepe the Engine safe for the use of the Ward, the Ward Quest to pay the charges." According to the *Churchwardens' Accounts* this alteration cost 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

In 1649 the west end of this Church was seriously injured by an explosion of 27 barrels of gunpowder, on the 4th January in that year, in a ship-chandler's house in Great Tower-street. Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey* gives a most complete account of the accident. It seems that the chandler was busy in his shop barrelling the powder, about seven o'clock in the evening, when it became ignited and blew up, not merely that house, but fifty or sixty others. The number of persons destroyed was never ascertained, for the next house but one was a tavern, known as the Rose,

which was full of company, in consequence of a parish dinner: it must have been very great, however, judging from the number of limbs and bodies which were dug up from the ruins. The hostess of the tavern, sitting in the bar, and the waiter standing by with a tankard in his hand, were found beneath some fallen beams, but were dead from suffocation. It is recorded that, the morning after this disaster, a female infant was discovered lying in a cradle on the roof of the Church neither bruised nor singed. The parents were never traced, but the infant was taken care of and lived to an adult age.

The damage done to the fabric of the Church was not at first considered to be serious. A sum of 38*l.* was immediately collected, which covered the expense of the injury done to the Church wall, roof, and churchyard fences, which was not considerable. The explosion, however, so thoroughly disturbed the tower, that it became unsafe, and had to be taken down and rebuilt. This was done in the course of the following ten years, "chiefly at the voluntary charges of the inhabitants." A list of contributors is preserved in the Vestry books, and there is a memorial inscription detailing the circumstances, under the gallery close to the north porch. The reconstruction of the tower forms the principal topic in the pages of the *Vestry Minute Book* during the era of the Commonwealth. The following is an outline of the history of this reconstruction, and it will serve to illustrate some of the difficulties of Church-builders in that disturbed period.

At the Vestry of May 12, 1657, the Churchwarden for the second time appeals to the Vestry on account of the dangerous condition of the Church tower, and the subject is again "deferred for future consideration."

At the Vestry of April 17, 1658, the Churchwarden brings to the Vestry drafts and plans for a new steeple, and likewise a scheme for repairing the old one, and a statement of the expense. After much debate the Vestry selected the draft from Samuel Twyne, bricklayer, and resolved that a *new steeple* should be built forthwith: 500*l.* having been agreed upon between the Vestry and the builder, the old steeple was ordered to be

taken down. The site of the steeple was changed from the west end of the south aisle to the west end of the nave, and the ancient feature of a spire was not retained in the erection of the new tower. The rebuilding of the tower seems to have given the parish considerable trouble from want of means and the difficulty of raising sufficient money. At the Vestry of July 12, 1659, in consequence of want of funds, the Wardens are empowered "to mortgage certain estates and so get sufficient to go on with." The whole sum collected seems to have been 730*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, raised from the following sources :—

Parish Stock, balance in hand	£279	15	0
Collected amongst the inhabitants	201	1	3
Mortgaged property	250	0	0

Of the 201*l.* collected, the largest sum is 20*l.* given by Sir Jonathan Keate. The Drapers' Company gives 5*l.*; the Vestry of St. Olave's, 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; the Vestry of St. Buttolph, Aldgate, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Trinity, Minories, 6*l.* 7*s.* This money is thus expended :—

Bricklayer	£417	0	0
New Bells and frames *	105	0	0
Carpenter, &c.	61	10	0
Clock	20	0	0

besides various sums to plumbers, &c., amounting in all to 764*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* To free the parish from mortgages, and to restore the parish stock to a healthier condition, several gentlemen lent certain sums, with small prospect of repayment; for the Vestry during many years is occupied with considering expedients to raise money to pay off the debts occasioned by the re-building of the tower; and the Churchwarden is on one occasion

* Amongst the charges for bells appears an item for a *new Sts'. Bell*. This was a small shrill bell, formerly called the Sanctus, now the Saints' or Parson's bell. It was rung before the Reformation, when the Priest came to the *Ter Sanctus*, so that those without the Church might participate in the devotions of those present within, at the most solemn part of the Divine offices.

(February 3, 1660), arrested by an impatient creditor. Eventually a rate was made upon the whole parish, but many persons disputed its validity and refused to pay, carrying the matter into the Ecclesiastical Courts. The debts seem to have been discharged by degrees, though not till the year 1666.

Such were some of the difficulties of Church builders in the disturbed seventeenth century.

This tower is no bad specimen of the times—the tasteless age of the Commonwealth. It is a plain brick erection 80 feet high, including the turret. In the lower story is an arched doorway with a porthole window above; the three succeeding stories have arched windows, and the whole is finished with a parapet surmounted by a mean turret and cupola. Between the second and third stories is a projecting beam supporting a dial. I still indulge the hope that this ungainly tower may, ere long, be replaced by one of a more elegant construction, and upon the ancient site at the south-west angle of the Church.

By a remarkable providence Barking Church escaped the great fire of 1666. Pepys' *Diary* gives us the account of an eye-witness. The diarist then lived in Seething-lane, at the Old Navy Office, part of which was in the parish of Allhallows, but the greater part in St. Olave's, Hart-street. The event is thus referred to by Pepys:—

“5th Sept., 1666.—About two in the morning my wife calls me up and tells me of new cries of fire, it being come to Barking Church, which is at the bottom of our lane.”

In another place he writes:—

“Going to the fire, I find, by the blowing up of houses and the great help given by workmen out of the King's yard, sent by Sir Wm. Pen, there is a good stop given to it, as well at Mark-lane as ours; it having only burned the dyall of Barking Church and part of the porch, and was there quenched.”

Pepys afterwards went to the top of Barking steeple and witnessed the

desolation of the City. That the Church had a narrow escape will be readily believed when one learns that the Vicar's house, adjoining the Church, was burned to the ground.

As a confirmation of Pepys' account, see the *Churchwardens' accounts*, August 8, 1667, where the Vestry "agreed with Mr. Robinson to repair the clock, chymes, and dyall for 20s., with 20s. yearly for keeping them in order."

Another curious dispute respecting the ornaments of this Church occurred between the lecturer and one of the wardens in 1681. It seems that when the steeple was rebuilt in 1659, the wardens then in office erected over the clock an effigy of St. Michael, the Archangel, "a great, carved, gilded image, between two fretwork figures of Death and Time." The centre statue was $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard long, with broad, spreading wings, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard each in breadth. Its right hand held a trumpet to its mouth, and in its left hand was a leaden scroll, inscribed, "Arise, ye dead, and come to judgment."* It weighed nearly twenty tons. In 1675, Mr. Clements, Churchwarden, removed these figures, placing the image of St. Michael over the Commandments at the east end of the Church, and the effigies of Death and Time as ornaments over the organ, then first erected. These proceedings gave great offence to many, particularly as the lecturer (who was suspected of Popery) appeared to bow to the image as he entered the chancel. All was patiently borne till the year 1681, doubtless till the death of the aged Vicar, Layfield, who died in the previous year. The Churchwardens were then indicted by several parishioners at the Old Bailey, under the statute of King Edward the Sixth, against images. The cause seems only to have been partially heard, and the prosecution abandoned on the ground of expense; but the upper Churchwarden (Edmund Shearman) supported the parishioners, and upon his own

* See the Churchwardens' Accounts for rebuilding the steeple :—

1659, March 15—Pd. Mr. Weekes for S. Michale for the topp of the dyall, 2*l.* 15*s.*

Pd. for 2 figs. fretwork on either side the dyall, 2*l.* 3*s.*

responsibility destroyed the image. This occasioned a furious war of words between him and the lecturer, Jonathan Saunders. Saunders defended the image, or at least reprehended its destruction, in two pamphlets, entitled, "*Apparitions of an Angel; one at the Old Bailey, the other at Tower Hill.*" Shearman immediately replied in a clever but scurrilous pamphlet, entitled, "*The Birth and Burning of the Image called St. Michael,* containing the substance of a narrative lately given into the Vestry of All Saints Barking, London, by Mr. Edmond Sherman, late upper Churchwarden, at laying down his office in Easter week, 1681, &c., &c. Published by a friend of the late Churchwarden to prevent false reports. London: Printed by Richd. Janeway, in Queen's Head-alley, P.N. Row, 1681."

This pamphlet, of which a copy is now before me, although I have endeavoured in vain to procure a copy of the lecturer's replies, is addressed to Dr. Hickes, Vicar, Henry Hunter, and W. Chapman, Wardens, &c. The writer tells us that to make good the parochial complaint, assured that he could not defend the image, he carried it bodily, by the help of the parish carpenter, &c., into the Court of the Old Bailey, where he was advised by the bystanders to destroy it. He brings various complaints against Saunders, whom he accuses of an ignorant fondness for ceremonies not observed by the eight thousand of his brethren. There is one very wise remark, which may be commended to extreme high Churchmen of the present day. Noticing that Dr. Hickes, the Vicar, and a very learned man, cared less for ceremony than Saunders, the lecturer, he observes "men of the least learning are always the most formal." The latter part of the pamphlet is very amusing. It insinuates that Barking parish was then as famous for its love of drinking ceremonies as for its dislike to religious formality. There is a laughable reference to a parish dinner, and the warden concludes with these words:—"I hope our parish shall not lose an inch of its reputation, nor be censured as irregular, but remain a primitive pattern for all London, yea, and all England, to

imitate in all ceremonies both at Church and Tavern, &c." To this pamphlet Saunders replied under the title of the "*Sham Inditement Quasht*," &c., a copy of which I have not seen; but the further reply of the Churchwarden is before me, entitled, "*The Birth and Burning of the Angel; Part 2*," a clever piece of writing, but still more scurrilous in tone. The controversy seems here to have dropped, Shearman not meeting with much support in the parish. The *Vestry Minutes* betray that he must have been generally regarded as a troublesome parishioner. The *Minutes* of June 4, 1671, reveal that he had to be twice summoned before the court of Aldermen before he would serve the office of "Overseer or Collector for the poor," though "he had been elected and had accepted the oaths." By "legal advice of two Counsellors whose opinion is that it is the duty of the Churchwardens to resort to the sessions," the parish prosecuted him for disobedience. We are not surprised then to find him troublesome as Churchwarden, the surprise is that the parish should have elected so unfit a person for their responsible officer. That the Vestry had no sympathy with him in the Saunders' controversy is evident from the following extract from the *Minutes* of April 24, 1681:—"Whereas Mr. Edmond Shearman, late Churchwarden, hath directed to Dr. Hickes, Vicar, to Henry Hunter, Churchwarden, and to the rest of the Vestry, a *Narrative*, which paper hath been read, and after reading Mr. Shearman hath owned the same; resolved by this Vestry that it is their unanimous opinion that the said paper is rude, scurrilous, and scandalous, and that there are many falsities and slanderous misrepresentations in it; that it highly tends to the dishonour of the Church of England as now established, and is a libel upon the Dr. and the whole parish."

In 1701 the Church was again thoroughly paved with stone, and two new portals erected, at a cost of 160*l*. A curious inscription, framed and glazed, may be seen in the Vestry, commemorating this repair, which seems to have been done chiefly at the charges of the Vicar. A partial repair had previously taken place, in 1685, when the altar-piece was

erected at the expense of Mr. John Richardson. An inscription now suspended beneath the organ gallery records this gift. The altar-piece consists of four carved Corinthian columns of stained oak enriched with carvings in lime-tree, with entablature surmounted by urns and the royal arms. Within the panels are the usual insertions, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and Ten Commandments, with two very fair paintings representing Moses and Aaron. The carving is considered good. This altar-piece, though handsome, is quite out of character in a Gothic Church, and surely it is time that the royal arms at least were removed to another place! See *Vestry Minutes* April 21, 1686:—

“Ordered the thanks of the Vestry and people of the parish to be given to Mr. John Richardson, Sen., for his great piety in erecting at his own expense and charges the large and beautiful altar-piece at the E. end of this church.

“Ordered likewise that the thanks of the Vestry and people of the parish be given to Major Richard Burdon for his great piety in giving the Communion table.”

Of about the same date as the altar-piece is the font, a plain basin of coarse mottled marble, possessing a handsome carved cover. Repeated coats of paint have injured the figures, but they will repay examination. They represent three winged children plucking fruit and flowers, and the expression of artless delight in the children's faces is remarkably good. Enthusiastic admirers claim Grinling Gibbons as the artist; this is possible, as the date accords with the period of his residence in London. It is quite in his manner, and, if not done by him, may have been the work of a pupil. It would be worth while to compare the carvings here with his well ascertained work at St. Mary, Abchurch.

The present pews, wainscoting, ironwork, &c., were erected in 1704-5, when the fittings of the Church underwent a complete repair. They are all handsome, and would be admirable if anywhere else than in a Gothic edifice, inasmuch as they do not correspond with pointed architecture.

The repair of 1704-5 is fully recorded in the Church books. The Vestry met several times to superintend the works. They first made a wise order "that henceforward no monuments, escutcheons, or trophies shall be allowed on the pillars, but only on the side walls." For the re-pewing they take into consideration two models produced, and accept Thomas Powell's contract. They agree to take down the south gallery (erected in 1657), and to enlarge the organ gallery. They resolve to take Cripplegate Church as the pattern for this, "as well for the goodness of the pewing stuff as for workmanship." They order that the pews shall be four feet one inch in height, and that a wainscot of five feet shall be made all round the Church.

Under the date of 1750 is another record of the Church's renovation, consisting of a written inscription (framed and glazed) suspended in the vestry-room. By this document I learn that the Church was then thoroughly repaired and beautified, the brass rails set up round the altar, the velvet table-cloth embroidered, a crown and mitre put upon the brass pillars in the organ gallery, and other improvements (?) These repairs were defrayed partly by a rate of one shilling in the pound, and partly by voluntary contributions from parishioners. The list commences with Alderman Chitty, and the amount of money subscribed is 231*l.* 13*s.* Hanging in the vestry is an excellent view of the exterior of the Church as it stood about this date. It seems to be a copy of a print in West and Tom's *Views of Ancient London Churches, &c.* published in 1736. I recently saw a copy of this book in the Library of the British Museum, and was much interested in remarking how little the Church had been altered since then. With the single exception of the improved Vestry, one can scarcely recognize a difference. Even the eastern window could not have been materially altered during the repairs of 1814. This is the next date in our history. The Church was then in a most ruinous state, although it only required strengthening. On the whole, the repairs of that year were judicious. The Church was thoroughly restored at an

expense of 5,313*l.*, raised by a voluntary loan, to which the inhabitants freely contributed. Perhaps the worst thing done was the repair of the ceiling. The old ceiling was of oak and chestnut, curiously arranged and moulded. It had stood three centuries, but it was found considerably decayed, and had to give way to a tasteless affair of fir and stucco ! At the same time, the tower received a new peal of eight bells, which cost the parish 370*l.*, exclusive of the old metal. The total expense was 653*l.* 12*s.*

Nothing material has been done to the Church since 1814. It was repaired and beautified in 1836, and the interior painted and thoroughly repaired in 1860. A new south porch with handsome decorated doorway was also erected in 1863. The building is now in very fair repair ; but ere long there is no doubt that this fine old Church will require a complete renovation. Let us hope it will be entrusted to men of taste as well as skill, and that whatever is done will make it worthy of its pristine symmetry and beauty. It will be a sad thing if our old Churches are compelled to give way to modern gingerbread erections, built merely for convenience ; a Church is something more than a convenience for a single generation—it is an historical monument—a standing link between past and future, and therefore everything ancient and venerable should be retained. If we all had more of the public spirit of our ancestors, there would be less talk of pulling down, and more of building up, upon the principle of the French *savant*, “*Les monuments sont les crampons qui unissent une génération à une autre. Conservez ce qu’ont vu vos pères.*”

CHAPTER III.

THE ORGAN—ORGANISTS, ETC.

The first organ erected in the Church of Allhallows Barking was put up in the year 1519. This was erected by one Anthony Duddyngton, an organ-builder, unknown to fame, for he is not recorded amongst the names of mediæval builders preserved in Hopkins' *History of the Organ*. Every trace of this ancient instrument has long since disappeared. In fact the only memorial of its existence is contained in a curious deed lately discovered amongst other old papers in the Church chest. This document is entitled "an indenture or contract between the Churchwardens and Anthony Duddyngton for the Organs."

"This endenture made the yere of oure lorde god mⁱ v^e xix. and in the moneth of July xxix. day. Witnesseth that Antony Duddyngton, Citezen of London, Organ Maker, hath made a full bargayn condycionally, with Maister Will^m. Patenson, Docteur in Divinite, Vicar of Alhalowe Barkyng, Rob^t. Whytehed and John Church, Wardeyns of the same Church, and Maisters of the Prsshe of Alhalowe Barkyng, next the Tower of London, to make an Instrument, that y^s to say, a payer of organs for the foresed Church, of dowble Cefaut that y^s to say, xxvij. playne kayes, and the pryncipale to conteyn the length of v foote, so following with Bassys called Diapason to the same, conteynyn length of x foot or more; And to be dowble pryncipalls throweout the seid instrument, so that the pyppes wⁱnforth shall be as fyne metall and stuff as the utter

parts, that is to say of pure tyn, w^t as fewe stoppes as may be convenient. And the seid Antony to have earnest vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d. Also the foreseid Antony askyth v quarters of respytt, that y^s to say, from the fest of Seynt Mighell the Archaungell next folowing to the fest of Seynt Mighell, the day twelmoneth folowing. And also undernethe this condicion, that the foresaid Antony shall convey the beloves in the loft abowf in the seid Quere of Alhalows, w^t a pype to the song bourde. Also this pmysed by the seid Anthony, that yf the foreseid Maister Doctour, Vicare, Church Wardeyns, maisters of the pisshe, be not content nor lyke not the seid Instrument, that then they shall allowe him for conveying of the belows xl^s for his cost of them, and to restore the rest of the Truest agayn to the seid Maisters. And yf the seid Antony decease and depart his naturall lyf wthin the forseid v quarters, that then his wyff or hys executors or his Assignes shall fully content the foreseid some of iiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d to the seid Vicare and church wardeyns and maisters of the pisshe wthout any delay. And yf they be content wth the seid Instrument, to pay to the seid Antony fifty poundes sterlings. In Wittnesse wherof the seid pties to these endentures chaungeably have set their sealls. Given the day and yere abovesaid."

This contract appears to have been performed, as evidenced by the following receipt annexed:—

"M^d. Y^t I Anthony Duddyingtonne have Rec^d of Harry Goderyk, Cherche Wardeyn of Barkyng the som of xxx^{li} st., in pt of paym^t of I^{li} st., the wiche I shold have for a payr of organs. In Wytnesse heyrof, I the forsayd Antony have subscrybed my name the xxij day of Mche, Aō xv^e xx.

"Be me, ANTONY DUDDINGTON."

I am inclined to believe that the organ to which this indenture refers, with the rest of the ancient furniture of the Church, was sacrificed to puritanical intolerance in 1643-4. In the latter year the House of Commons made an order, "to accomplish the reformation so happily begun"

for the removal of images and pictures from churches, for the sale "of copes, surplices, and other superstitious vestments," and for the taking away of all *organs*, fonts, roods, crosses, &c., which were enjoined "not only to be taken away but utterly defaced." That these things were not always "defaced" or destroyed, is evident from contemporary history. I suspect they were more frequently *sold* by greedy vestries anxious "to save the rates," and were often purchased by zealous defenders of the ancient discipline, to be hidden away in the hope of more favourable times for the church and the monarchy. From a quaint pamphlet in the *Harleian Miscellany* v. 12, date 1659, entitled "A Character of England in a letter to a French Nobleman," I learn that the organs were often "translated from out of the church to be set up in *taverns*," to accompany the ribald songs of the dissolute blasphemers of monarchy and episcopacy. What became of the ancient organ in this Church it is impossible to say, it must have been removed during the Commonwealth; at any rate the Church possessed none, when in 1675 it was resolved in vestry to erect "an organ of convenient size and loudness for the due celebration of the worship of God, and for the improvement of the psalmody of this Church." Accordingly a voluntary subscription was commenced, and in the course of a few months amounted to 306*l.* 10*s.* Amongst the contributors, a list of whom is preserved in the Church books, were Dr. Amey 20*l.*, Dr. Layfield 20*l.*, Sir W. Lowther 20*l.*, Sir John Kempthorne 5*l.*, Sir Denny Ashburnham 5*l.* With this money the Churchwardens employed the celebrated Renatus Harris to erect "a good and substantial Organ in the West Gallery," which was done, and on the succeeding page of the vestry book, amongst Mr. Churchwarden Clements' accounts for the years 1675-7, is a statement "of expenditure about the organ lately set up." This curious document is worth transcribing:

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Harris in full accord ^s to contract	220	0	0
Labourers pulling down the Gallery, carrying out dust, rubbish, &c.	05	6	6

Paid a Carpenter for work done with spikes and nayles at the end of the loft	0	5	0
Carver for work done at the front of the Organ .	04	0	0
Mr. Sym, ye Joyner, for making and fitting the loft and double lying it ends and sides	13	0	0
The Clockmaker, for removing the Dyall, &c. .	05	0	0
Mr. Kempstone, for lockes and hynges	0	5	0
Scaffold for the Organ	04	0	0
Mr. Harris, for mending ditto	01	0	0
Mr. Croply, the Smith	03	12	4
Mr. Bryan, the Organist, for 2½ years salary, .	45	0	0
Old Horne, for blowing the Bellows for two years and a half, ending Mids ^r 1678	05	0	0
	£306	8	10

The instrument thus erected by Renatus Harris consisted of great organ and echo—the predecessor of the modern swell—and served the parish for the worship of the Church, as a faithful servant for more than forty years. It was then considered too small, and was enlarged and repaired in 1720, the parishioners having been stimulated to undertake the repair by an anonymous gift of 100l. “for the use of the Church.” This had been placed in the hands of the Vicar by one “who desired that his name should be concealed;” and the Vicar, being left to deal with it at his own discretion, proposed to apply it to the improvement of the organ. The parishioners agreed, and resolved to raise “a voluntary contribution to meet the money in hand,” in pursuance of which 80l. were collected. A written inscription, framed and glazed, hangs in the vestry room, detailing the circumstances and giving a list of the contributors, amongst whom were Dr. Gaskarth, Sir John Eyles, Bart., Sir John Colby, and Sir Harcourt Master.

The repair was entrusted to Mr. Gerard Smith—nephew of the famous Father Smith. According to the vestry minutes, proposals were first made to Mr. Renatus Harris, as the builder of the original organ; but, with the usual parsimony of vestries, “his demands are considered extravagant,” and the parish “resolves to employ Mr. Smith.” Harris’ work is then committed to this gentleman for repair, and a choir organ is added at an expense of 100*l.*, the whole sum expended being nearly 200*l.* This includes the expense of the elaborate *case*, “very large, ornamented with flames, and surmounted by two carved, gilded figures, with trumpets.”

Nothing more appears to have been done for this organ till 1813, when, according to the vestry minutes, it underwent a general repair, and received an addition of 100 pipes, besides fresh paint and gilding, at an outlay of 230*l.*, under the superintendence of Mr. G. P. England. It is thus just half a century since this fine instrument was properly repaired. It is surely now the duty of the vestry to commit it to some skilful constructor for a judicious renovation. It consists of :

GREAT ORGAN, compass GG to E, without GG sharp, 10 stops, viz.—

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Open Diapason. | 5. Twelfth. | 8. Sesquialtera |
| 2. Stop Diapason. | 6. Fifteenth. | 9. Mixture. |
| 3. Principal. No. 1. | 7. Cornet. | 10. Trumpet. |
| 4. Principal. No. 2. | | |

SWELL, compass from tenor C to E, 6 stops.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Open Diapason. | 3. Principal. | 5. Trumpet. |
| 2. Stop Diapason. | 4. Cornet. | 6. Hautboy. |

CHOIR ORGAN, compass from GG to E, without G sharp, 5 stops.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Stop Diapason. | 3. Dulciana. | 5. Cremona. |
| 2. Principal. | 4. Fifteenth. | |

Unfortunately for the player there are neither couplers nor pedal pipes, and some of the stops appear to be choked with dust, scarcely speaking their proper tones! Were the reeds regulated, the diapasons augmented, and pedal pipes added, this instrument would become remarkably effective. The expense would not be considerable, and in a wealthy parish would hardly be felt by individuals; whilst a timely and judicious repair would save one of the noblest organs in London from utter decay.

I have compiled from the churchwardens' books the following complete list of the organists of this Church:—

Mr. Bryan, elected 1676, at a salary of 18*l.* for Sundays and Holy Days.

Mr. Charles Young, 1713, salary 20*l.*

C. J. F. Lampe, 1758.

Mr. Bowyer, 1769.

Mr. Knyvett and Mr. Smethergill, 1770—these two gentlemen were elected by equal votes and requested to decide the election between themselves. They agreed to serve the parish jointly.

Mr. Smethergill (alone), 1785—who at his decease in 1825 had been organist altogether more than fifty years at a salary of 20*l.*

Miss Mary Morrice, 1823. Elected as being the Parish Clerk's daughter, salary increased to 30*l.*

Miss Lisetta Rist, 1840.

CHAPTER IV.

OBITUARY AND MONUMENTS ANTE REGISTERS.

THE REGISTERS commence in 1558; for a record of the remarkable persons connected with the parish previous to this date, we are compelled to trust to scattered historical references and to the few ancient monuments that remain.

ALTAR-TOMBS. (*see fig. 2*) The most interesting monuments of a date anterior to the Reformation are two canopied altar-tombs, occupying sites, one in the north and the other in the south chancel aisle. Neither of these tombs are older than the fifteenth century. Sperling, in his *Church Walks in Middlesex*, places the date at about 1500, upon what authority he does not state. The flatness of the arches proves a late date, and, indeed, they cannot be older than the fifteenth century. Gough, in his valuable work on *The Monuments of Great Britain*, and Boutell, in his lesser—but, perhaps, more accurate—*Christian Monuments in England and Wales*, lead us to believe that tombs with festoons or arches did not come into use till quite late in mediæval history. I am, therefore, led to fix the date of both these monuments at some period subsequent to A.D. 1400.

Altar-Tomb, South Aisle. That on the south side seems the more ancient although less elaborate in construction. The material is Purbeck marble,



heretofore John Baconprentis tunc a solvum London quod ubi by the Sheriff
19 day Adam Williams anno xxxviii R. Johany and Henry male present & Amen

capable of receiving a fine polish. Beneath the canopy—a flat headed arch, with trefoil panels—at the back of the tomb are the remains of a brass plate, with a few letters of the inscription left. The plate is gilt, and graven with an effigy of the Resurrection of Christ. Our Lord is depicted stepping out of the tomb, holding the banner of the cross, and surrounded by the astonished soldiers. This device is not uncommon in tombs of this date, but rare in monuments purely mediæval. It is remarkable, also, that the artist has not observed that rigid adherence to the costume of the times, which is the rule in mediæval work. The Roman soldiers are somewhat fancifully attired, as if the artist was aware that some differences should be made between the soldiers of Pilate and those of his own era.

In Stow's time there were on this tomb two other brasses, representing, respectively, a father with three sons, and a mother with four daughters. The legend on the man's side ran thus:—" *Ego resurgam et in carne mea videbo te Jesum Deum Salvatorem meum;*" on the woman's side thus:—" *Qui Lazarum resuscitasti à monumento fetidum dona nobis requiem.*" Only a few letters now remain, but sufficient to enable us to trace the inscription. There is, however, no name, and the shields are also without arms, so that it is quite impossible now to identify the tomb with its occupier; probably it belongs to one of the founders of a Chantry Chapel attached to the south chancel aisle.

Altar-Tomb, North Aisle. (fig. 1) The monument on the north side is larger and better finished. The material is similar. The canopy is roughly but carefully adorned with carvings of shields, roses, foliage, a range of strawberry leaves, the letters I.H.S., and other devices. The memorial plates of brass are here remaining. They represent, respectively, a man with five sons and a woman with seven daughters, all kneeling; out of the mouth of each of the two principal figures an inscribed scroll issues, of which only a few letters remain; it appears to be only the usual invocation attached to pre-Reformation monuments. Around the edge of the tomb are several holes, the remains of the fastenings of a brass rim, containing an

inscription now lost. Stow has preserved all that existed in his day.
 “ * * * * *Stapule fuit seniorum et unius Londoniis habitans, sermone
 fidelis cum Margareta domina castaque beata, Hunc rapuit Michael ad
 Cœli gaudia, læti.* * * * * ”

The name and date are both gone ; but in the left hand corner is a shield containing the following arms :—azure, a fess engrailed between three eagles displayed, by means of which we can so far refer the tomb to the family of *Croke*. John Croke, one of the trustees to whom Edward IV. conveyed lands for the support of the Chapel of S. Mary, founded a chantry here in 1477, and gave for a priest and an obit 9*l.* from lands in this parish.

That John Croke, Alderman of London, was buried here is proved by his Will dated August 12, 1477, and preserved in the Court of Probate. [Wattis, p. 257.] The testator evidently possessed a large estate, which he left to be divided into three equal parts, whereof one part was to be divided amongst his surviving sons ; another to be given to Margaret his wife ; and the remainder to be bestowed in legacies to his daughters—mentioning especially “ Margery, wydow of Sir John Stocker ; ” he gave legacies also “ to John Rusche, and other child^r of Elizabeth and Thomas Rusche ; * to the altar of Allhallows Bkg. for oblation and mass x marks, and x^{ls}. to the works of the Church ; to the rodeloft xiiij^{li}. ; x^{li}. to purchase vestments, and xl^s. for books, &c., to the Company of Leathersellers, x^{li}. &c. &c. * * ” This will was proved November 2, 1477. Subsequently another will was proved on the 9th November of the same year, dated September 2, 1477. This document is lengthy and enjoins a more particular distribution of the alderman’s property. He describes himself as “ John Croke, citizen and leatherseller, and lately Alderman of London,” and bequeaths “ to his son John all his tenements in Wodestrete and Silver street, besides estates in Bucks ; ” and directs that “ Margery his wife sh^d have for her own use the whole of that messuage wh^b he did inhabit in Mark Lane, in the psh.

* For John Rusche’s tomb see page 45.

of Allhallows Barking, and other tenemt^s in S. Olaves parish ;” orders a requiem and obit in the Church of Allhallows Barking, leaving an endowment of “ ix^{li}. to sustain a priest to say mass for his own soul and the souls of his friends and benefactors at the altar of S. Nicholas.” He also leaves other gifts to the Church and the Chapel of S. Mary. The will purports to be drawn up in the presence of Robt. Segrym, Vicar of the parish, and other witnesses. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tomb in question must be referred to this Alderman John Croke.*

Tonge, brass, 1389.—On the floor of the south aisle chancel lies a large grey stone with a small circle of brass inserted. The inscription, in Norman French, surrounds a shield with the arms, party per pale, a fleur-de-lis and bordure engrailed, and runs thus :—*Pries to l'alme Will. Tonge g'gyt ycy ky Dyeu de sonn alme eyt mercy.*

William Tonge was doubtless of foreign extraction, though described in his Will, (proved in the Prerog. Court, September 2, 1389,) as a citizen of London. He wills his “ body to be buried in the Church of Allhallows Barking, and bequeaths x marks for the repairs† of the Church ; vi^s. and viii^d. to the Vicar for an oblation and obit ;” besides other legacies to friends, servants, hospitals, &c. To each of his daughters he gives “ for their marriages c marks sterling if they marry according to their mother's counsel ; if not, if they shall consult their own inclination, they shall receive c^s. and no more.” To his two sons, both named John, he leaves

* The will of John Croke, son of the Alderman, is enrolled in the Court of Probate as proved February 14, 1484. That of Dame Margary Croke, widow, in 1490. She “leaves her body to be buried in the Church of the Freers preachers of London, afore the image of St. Sithe, directing x marks to be paid to the sd Church, with other legacies to the members of the fraternity.” And she bequeaths to the Church of Allhallows Barking, “*where the body of my husband, John Croke, lyeth burried*, to have him and me more tenderly prayed for, my great chalys of silver gult * * * * and xx^s. in almes amongst poor householders of the sd parish, each householder to have viii^d.”

† So I read it—if so, it agrees with what I have said in the notes on the *Vicars*, which see, respecting the probable repair of the Church at the end of the fourteenth century.

cc marks, which "cc with the other cc left to his daughters" he wishes to be placed in custody at Guildhall, London, in the name of good and substantial men who may be willing to act (I presume, as trustees); his daughters to receive c marks each at their marriage, if they marry as directs; his two sons to receive their portions at the age of 21; the elder he desires to be educated in the Law; the younger son to be sent to the University of Oxford to be educated for any profession he may prefer. He provides for a mass in the Church of Allhallows for his soul, &c., &c.; leaving the direction of it to Alice his wife, to whom he bequeaths his right and interest in all his lands and tenements in the City of London and elsewhere, for her life, or as long as she remains single; appointing executors and overseers as usual. The will is interesting from its age but difficult to decipher.

Bacon, brass, 1437. (fig. 3) The next monument in order of date, is a fine sepulchral brass which lies in the north aisle of the chancel, close to the steps of the altar. This Church is singularly rich in brasses, all commemorating merchants or civilians. It is a pity that the chances of their preservation are not greater. They deserve better care than they have hitherto had, and are nearly all worth the small expense of a restoration. The brass in question is an excellent specimen of the French style, quite perfect and well worth the trouble of rubbing. It is inscribed:—" *Hic jacet Johes Bacon quondm civis et wolman London, qui obiit iij die mens. Maii A.D. MCCCCXXXVII et Joan. Uxor ejus. Quorum aiabs Piciet. Deus, Amen.*"

These letters are raised and beautifully cut, in this respect resembling a Flemish rather than an English brass. There are two figures, husband and wife; the latter not commemorated by any date of death; without doubt she was the survivor and erected the monument. In the upper part of the stone is placed a heart inscribed with the word *Mercy*, and encircling it is a scroll which proceeds from the mouths of the figures and bears two precatory sentences—" *Mater Dei memento Mei: Jesu fili Dei miserere mei.*"

The figures are of good stout latten, just two feet one inch in length. The dress of the male is a tunic reaching to the ankles and open in front, just showing the fur lining; the collar upright and very high, it has a fur or velvet border. The sleeves are large and gathered into small cuffs at the wrists; the hands are clasped in prayer. There is a girdle or belt at the waist richly ornamented according to the fashion of the day: no under dress is shown in the effigy. The hair is short and gathered round the head like a cap; no beard appears. The feet are encased in pointed boots laced at the sides, and appropriately rest on a woolpack. The robe worn by the wife is very like the husband's. It is a flowing tunic, not so high in the neck, but fuller in the skirt; the sleeves are similarly large and gathered at the wrists; the waist (encircled by a girdle) is very short; there is a broad turn-over collar of fur or velvet, coming to a point in front, discovering the stomacher beneath; this is, however, almost covered by the hands, which are clasped in prayer. The robe has a long train, the feet being hidden in its folds. The head is plainly dressed; the hair gathered at the sides is covered with a kerchief or veil, which, being slightly indented at the crown, has a heart-shaped appearance—this fashion became ridiculous when exaggerated into the horned head-dresses of the reign of Edward IV.

The artist has evidently bestowed great care upon the drawing; on the whole it is a specimen in the best style of the art, and will well repay the trouble of rubbing. The draperies are long, flowing, and very gracefully displayed. Bacon belonged to the ancient and honorable Company of the Woolmen, which seems to have been the leading guild of the middle ages; its members were usually adventurous and wealthy men. Brasses dedicated to men of his craft are very numerous; and this need excite no surprise, when we remember how much of their trade was continental, and particularly carried on in those countries where latten was milled.

The following arms are depicted on the brass:—two chevrons in base, and an annulet for a difference.

The last Will and Testament of John Bacon is preserved in the Court of Hustings at Guildhall. He leaves tenements, houses, shops, and mansions, in the parish of Allhallows Barking, St. Clement's, near Candlewick-street, St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, St. Margaret's, Bread-street, and elsewhere in the City, and lands and tenements in Estneston, Towcester, and Holcote, in the county of Northants, and in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey. Beyond minor provisions for an *obit*, &c., his wife appears to have been his sole legatee.

Virby, brass, 1453. Thos. Virby, sixth Vicar, is commemorated on a brass plate in the north aisle of the chancel. This is the only one of the pre-reformation Vicars whose tomb remains. It is a simple brass plate inscribed: "*Hic jacet Dom. Thomas Virby quondam Vicarius istius Eccles. Qui obiit 2 die mensis Decembris 1453. Cujus anima* * * * * *

There is no effigy remaining, but on the same slab there is the bed of a large figure of priestly character, having a canopy depicted over it; besides which there are two small detached wings and a figure which it would puzzle the most learned antiquarian to explain. It might pass for a chalice but for the stem, which is more like a bell-handle. Probably this device was attached to the hand of the effigy, and is intended for a form of the *piz* or *pax*; something has been obliterated in the centre; probably the Virgin and Child.

Gilbert, brass, 1483.—There is a brass plate on the floor of the chancel without any effigy, inscribed as follows:—" * * * * * *Thomas Gilbert quondam civis et draper, Lond. ac merc. staple callis et Agnes ux. ejus, nuper ux. Joh Saunders; ille obiit xxiii^o die Aprilis A. D. MCCCCLXXXIII. et p'dicta Agnes obiit XIII. die Feb. A.D. 1489.*"

Haines in his *Manuel of Brasses*, mistaking the heraldry, identifies this plate with the altar tomb in the north aisle. This I have shown should be given to the Crokes.

The last Will and Testament of Thomas Gilbert, merchant of the staple,

&c., was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 16 December, 1483. The testator commits his soul to God, to the Saviour, to the Blessed Virgin, and all the Saints of Heaven, and his body to be buried in the Church of the parish of Allhallows Barking "wherein at this tyme I dwell, and I will that my obit shall not be done outrageously contrary to all reason for pompe and pride of this world, but onlye honestly and discretely at the discretion of my executors that it may be to the lauding and praying of Almighty God and to the helth and comford of my soul everlasting; and also I will that all such goodes as I have in England or Callis beyond the sea may be given to the hand and possession of my executors, and they with the same to paye all debtes and duties that can be found of righte that I to any creature owe * * * and out of them * * * the s^d executors shall paye all cost and charges for my buryinge and monthe's mynde and the remn^t of all my goodes * * * I will it be divided into three equal partes after the worshipful custom and usages of this city. Of whⁿ partes I will that Agnes my wiff have to her share one, and the second to be equally divided amongst my children." He disposes of the third part to poor people and in works of piety, viz.—"to the high altar of Barkingchyche for tythes forgotten xx^s; to the work of the Church, such as is most necessary to be done, x marks; to the poor of this parish x^{li}, to be delivered to them in money, vittals and fewell;" he forgives his brother "x^{li} which he has of me," and leaves legacies to his two "prentices" and to servants, appointing as executors "Rob^t. Tate, Aldⁿ. *John Tate, mercer; Rob^t. Betson, stockfyshmonger."

Rusche, brass, 1498. In the south aisle is another brass with a well-executed effigy dedicated to "*Johannes Rusche generosus qui obiit decimo die Mensis Maii MCCCCLXXXVIII. * * * * **"

It lies in the south aisle of the chancel. The material is stout latten, injured much by age, but more by the clumsy screws of some bungler who

* According to R. Tate's will, a Thomas Gilbert was his brother-in-law.

has attempted to relay it. The precatory invocation has been erased from the epitaph, and the foot of the brass much worn in consequence. The drawing is bold, but roughly done; the costume is true to the portraits of the period, the effigy is therefore valuable; its length is three feet. The dress is somewhat scanty, gathered at the waist like a modern female gown, the girdle just peeping between the hands which are clasped in prayer. The robe of which this is a representative evidently had a fur lining which lapped over the borders, a broad fur collar appears at the breast continued along the opening of the dress to the waist; the sleeves have a similar border, they are large but not gathered as in the effigy of John Bacon, described before. A rosary is carried pendant to the girdle on the left side, on the right is the *gypciére* or purse, not unlike the modern reticule, and carried externally. The head is uncovered and displays very long hair; the feet are encased in the broad Flemish shoes of the period and rest on a cushion, with a dog in a recumbent posture.

Rusche appears to have been related or otherwise connected with the Crokes, since his name is mentioned in John Croke's will. [See p. 40.]

Rawson, brass, 1518. A little to the west of Rusche's memorial is a brass consisting of three figures on a broad slab, inscribed—" * * * *
Xpher Rawson late mercer Lond. and Merch' of the Staple at Calais which deceased the Second day of October MDXVIII, and Margaret and Agnes his wyves, which Agnes dyed the * * * * * "

Here, as in the previous specimen, the invocation has been obliterated, probably by the Puritan iconoclasts in 1644. The brass contains three figures of equal length,—nineteen inches,—which rest on a broad plate of two feet containing the inscription. At best this is but a poor example and has been shamefully handled in relaying. The central figure is the merchant, represented in a sumptuous tunic bordered with fur. The cuffs are large and hang down. The *gypciére* is half hidden by the dress, as if fastened to the inner garment. A waistcoat distinctly appears in the upper part of the breast. The hair is long, and out of the mouth issues a

scroll inscribed "*Libera nos.*" Similar scrolls are placed above each effigy, with the device of a small animal, nearly obliterated, between each word. One is a rabbit, the others are indistinguishable. The feet rest on a cushion, the shoes are large and clumsy. The dress of both females is similar; it is close-fitting and scanty, tightly girdled at the waist; the scarf much ornamented and with one end hanging down to the feet. The sleeves are small and tight, they have cuffs of fur or miniver, and the hands are clasped. The head-dress is angular in shape, with long lappets depending.

Rawson was evidently a citizen of mark, freeman of the ancient guild of the Mercers.

An interesting account of this family may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1856,* by which it appears that Christopher Rawson was the third son of Richard Rawson, Citizen and Mercer of London, by Isabella Crawford, his wife. Richard Rawson was elected Alderman of Farringdon Without in 1475; Sheriff 1476; Senior Warden Mercers' Company 1483. He was buried in St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street. From his Will (and that also of his wife) preserved in the Prerogative Court, I find that he left five sons—John, Avery, Richard, Christopher and Nicholas. The most famous of these was John. Beginning life as a Mercer he soon resigned his profession and became a member of the order of Knights of St. John of Rhodes. In 1511 he was made Prior of Kilmainham in Ireland, and one of the Irish Privy Council. In 1517 he was made Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, in 1541 Viscount Clontarf, on surrendering his Priory to the King, and created Viscount for life with a pension. He died 1560. Avery or Alvred Rawson, Mercer, settled at Avely, Essex. He had a son, Nicholas; one of whose daughters and co-heiresses, Anne, became wife of Sir Michael Stanhope, and ancestress of the noble families of Earls Stanhope and Chesterfield. Richard Rawson, junior, was in holy orders,

* By my late highly esteemed friend G. R. Corner, F.S.A., one of the best of our London Antiquaries.

and for a time was rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street. Christopher Rawson possessed Old Wool Quay, in Thames Street, by devise of his mother, and this doubtless gave him a footing in Barking parish. He was admitted to the freedom of the Mercer's Company by patrimony, 1493, and in 1516 was Junior Warden. He died 1518, and by his Will, dated 30th September in that year, gave the wharf called Old Wool Quay, to trustees, for the use of his "eldest son John, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; failing which to the use of his son Thomas, and the heirs male, &c.; failing which to the use of his son Richard, &c.; failing which to the use of John Rawson, his nephew; failing which to the use of his nephew Walter; failing which to Avery his brother, and heirs; failing which to his own daughters, Margaret and Catherine, and their heirs." He directed "an obit to be kept in the Church of S. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, as he had been used to keep it at the tomb of his father and mother for their souls, and his own soul, and the souls of his two wives, Margaret and Agnes;" and in the event of the decease of his daughters without issue, these said hereditaments were to go to found a "chantry in the Chapel of S. Anne in the Church of Allhallows Barking, for his own soul, the souls of his wives and children, &c."

Evyngar, brass, 1530. In the centre of the nave, beneath the free seats, there is a fine Flemish brass inscribed "** * * * ** of *Andrewe Evyngar. Cityzen and Salter and Ellyn his wife * * * * **" This brass is inlaid upon a stone with symbols of the evangelists incised at the angles of this sentence, "*Ne reminiscaris domine delicta nostra vel parentum nost. neque vindictam sumas de peccatis nostris.*"

The following words are incised upon the stone above and below the figures: "*Sana domine animam meam quia peccavi tibi Ideo deprecor majestatem ut tu Deus deleas iniquitatem meam.*" *

* The first is the antiphon of the Litanies of the Sarum breviary; the latter is the third nocturn of the office for the dead, and the responsory in the second nocturn of the same.

The elaborate border and much of the inscription is now lost, the whole tomb having suffered severely from damp, neglect, and constant trampling. The surface is now very uneven, the inscribed part being completely worn through in several places by the hammers and chisels of the Puritans; yet, notwithstanding this wilful defacement, the whole inscription is easily deciphered, and reads as follows: "*Of youre charitie praye for the soules of Andrewe Evyngar, Cytezen and Salter of London and Ellyn his wyff, on whoos soulys Jesu have m'cy, Amen.*" The plate measures two feet ten inches by one foot eleven inches, and is engraved over the whole surface with figures, foliage and tapestry. This brass—to which there is only one superior in England of *Flemish* workmanship, viz., in the Church of St. Mary Quay, Ipswich, dedicated to Thomas Pounder and family—is most valuable and might easily be restored at an expense of—say 10*l.* or 12*l.* It is engraved in Waller's *Monumental Brasses*, Pt. 4, who says that "Andrew Evyngar was the son of John Evyngar, a brewer, and had a house at Antwerp, which will account for the brass being of foreign workmanship." The date is (circ) 1536. The two principal figures are twenty-three inches in length. The male figure is extremely well engraved and has all the appearance of a portrait. He is represented in a long open gown guarded with fur, with large surplice sleeves, over a shorter tunic; at the neck the upper part of a third dress or waistcoat is apparent. The head is uncovered; surrounding it is a scroll—*O fili Dei miserere Mei*. The feet have large shoes and stand upon a carpet of square pattern. The lady's dress is simpler; it is large, but plain, secured at the waist by a broad belt from which a rosary depends. She wears a large hood, quite plain. There are several figures of children—one son and six daughters—who, contrary to general custom, stand *before* the feet of their parents. The scroll above the woman is—*O Mater Dei memento Mei*. In the upper part of the brass is a representation of the Virgin and the taking down from the cross, remarkably well drawn. The Virgin is seated in a chair and has in her

lap the *pieta* or deed chest. In the right hand corner are the arms of the Salters' Company, on the left those of the Merchant Adventurers of Hamburg.* Family crests being denied by the heralds to persons engaged in trade, the wealthy merchant took the arms of his guild, or his trade mark, instead. Each is depicted here, the trade mark on the shield at the foot of the drawing. It is remarkable that in both this and the Ipswich brass the artist has committed errors in the heraldry. In the Salters' arms the chevron is upside down, and in the Hamburg Adventurers' the lion is passant only, instead of passant regardant. The careful attention which the artist has paid to other details may be seen in the delineation of the wedding ring on the lady's left hand.

Evyngar was of Flemish extraction, a brewer and the son of a brewer, and bequeathed "to y^e Church of Allhallows Barking 6s. 8d. for tythes forgotten, and 1*l.* 6s. 8d. for making and setting up the rood in y^e said church; to a preest of good name and fame to sing a trental of St. Gregory in y^e s^d Church for a whole year next his decease 40s., 41s., or 42s., as his executors can best agree."

Thynne, brass, 1546. Close to the font in the south aisle of the chancel there is a brass of much merit, restored in 1861 by the Messrs. Waller, at the expense of the present Marquis of Bath. It lies on a slab of Hopton stone, and is inscribed "*Here lyeth M. William Thynne Esqre one of y^e Masters of y^e Honourable Household to King Henry VIII., our Sovereign Lord. He departed from the prison of his frayle bodye y^e x day of August A.D. 1546, in 38th year of our Sovereign Lord the King, whose bodye and every part thereof at the last daye shall be raised up againe at the sound of the loud trumpet, in whose coming that we may all joyfully meet him, our Heavenly Father grant*

* *Salters' Arms* : Per chevron azure et gules, three sprinkling salts argent.

Merchant Adventurers' Arms : Barry nebulee of six, argent and azure, a chief quarterly, gules and or; on the first a lion passant of the fourth, on the second and third two roses of the third barbed vert.

to us, whose mercies are so great that He freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their sins eternal lyfe, through the death of His dearly beloved Son Jesus, to whom be everlasting praises. Amen."

When the plates were taken from their bed for the purpose of restoration the brass was found to be a palimpsest, *i.e.* engraved on both sides. The reverse side proved part of an older plate of English workmanship; portions of the effigy of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice distinctly appeared. Whether this was a damaged plate, employed by the artist because cheaper than new material, or whether, as is quite possible, it had done duty before and had been sacrilegiously torn from some other tomb, does not appear. At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536-9, many treasures of this kind found their way into the market, the old and already used metal being both cheaper and stronger than a new sheet of English latten, although disfigured on the reverse side. The figures in this memorial are well drawn. The male figure is two feet six inches in length, represented in armour, the character of which is more showy than useful, proving that the true feeling for armour had now declined. The armour is much ornamented, puffed and slashed like the costume of the day; the skirt is of chain mail. There are two swords, such was the fashion. The larger one hangs from the left side, across the figure behind. The head, uncovered, rests on a helmet. A chain encircles the neck of the effigy—a badge worn by every officer of the Court in the sixteenth century. The same thing appears in the brass to Robert Rochester, Sergeant of the Pantry 1514, in the Church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street.

The figure of the lady before Messrs. Waller took it in hand was very imperfect, and had been roughly used. It is now carefully restored; she wears a close-fitting robe and a narrow girdle; the ends hanging down support a square of embroidery with I.H.S. The sleeves are ribbed and puffed, but close-fitting and gathered at the wrists. The dress opens at the breast displaying the *partlett* beneath, type of the modern habit-shirt. The head dress is a cap of horse-shoe shape and has a lappet behind.

This species of head-gear became historical as the *Mary Queen of Scots' cap*. William Thynne was a citizen of London and Clerk of the Kitchen to Henry VIII. He was, however, no mere man of business; he edited, with great care and at considerable expense, the first complete collection of the works of Chaucer, in the fine old folios of 1532 and 1542. He was the son of Thomas Boteville, *alias* Thynne, was educated at Oxford, and became a popular courtier in the Courts of Henry VII. and VIII. The Thynnes are descended from the ancient family of Boteville, who came into England from Poitou during the reign of King John. The name of Th'inne they acquired from some Boteville, who, from residing at one of the Inns of Court, was called John of Th' Inn, hence Thynne.

The William Thynne who is here commemorated was the original cause of the subsequent wealth and elevation of his family. Erasmus, in his *Epistola*, xv. 14, designates him "Thynnus Aulicus," *i.e.* the courtier, and gives an amusing description of him and his affairs, describing him as a man of literary attainments and the friend and patron of men of letters. He further states that he had married in early life a lady of good family, through whose influence he rapidly rose at Court, acquiring the offices of Clerk of the Kitchen, of the Green Cloth, and Master of the Household. This lady died many years before him "under very unhappy circumstances." He subsequently married Ann, daughter of William Bonde, Esq., of London, who now lies by his side. By her he left three daughters and one infant son, Francis, who became a distinguished antiquarian, and held the office of Lancaster Herald for many years.* The extreme youth of this child prevented his inheriting his father's prestige at Court, which in consequence descended to his nephews, one of whom, a namesake, became "Steward of the Marches," and lies buried beneath an

* Of Francis Thynne, says Dr. Thomas Fuller, "Whoever shall peruse the voluminous works of Ralph Hollingshed, the chronicler, will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Francis Thynne, seeing the shoulders of Atlas himself may be weary, if not sometimes beholden to Hercules to relieve him."

alabaster monument in Westminster Abbey ; another was Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, founder of the noble house of Bath.

Perhaps the most interesting account of the literary labours of William Thynne is to be found in his son Francis' *Animadversions on Speght's Chaucer*, published in Todd's *Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer*. The first edition of the complete works of Chaucer by W. Thynne was published in 1532, and dedicated to Henry VIII. In 1542, just four years before the decease of the editor, the second edition was published, with the addition *inter alia* of a poem called "The Plowman's Tale," which, according to Francis Thynne, had been omitted from the first edition by the king's desire, on account of its bitter reflection upon the evil lives of the clergy. "This tale when Kinge Henry the Eighth had redde he called my father unto him and said : 'William Thynne, I doubt this will not bee allowed ; for I suspect the bishoppes will call thee in question for ytt.' To whome my father, beinge in greate favore with his prince, sayed 'If your grace be not offended I hope to be protected by you.' Whereupon the king did bidd hym go his waye and feare not. All which notwithstanding my father was called in question by the bishoppes and heaved at by Cardinall Wolseye his olde enemeye for many causes, but mostly for that my father had furthered Skelton to publish his *Collin Cloute* against the Cardinall, the most part of which book was compiled in my father's house at Erith in Kent." The *Plowman's Tale* was therefore suppressed by the king's desire from the first edition ; but it duly appears in the edition of 1542,* by which time Cardinal Wolsey had passed away and the work of the Reformation was slowly but steadily advancing under Cranmer. The sympathy of Thynne with reformation principles is I think sufficiently evidenced by his opposition to the Bishops in this matter, as well as by the tone of his epitaph quoted above ; and more especially by his Will, proved in the Prerogative Court, 7th September, 1546 :—"In the name of God, Amen.

* This tale is not now regarded as the work of Chaucer.

I, Wylliam Thinne being of good memory in manner and form following do make this my laste will and testament. First, I bequeathe my soul to my swete Saviour through Christ my only Redeemer, and to the whole holly companie of Heven, of which in faithe I believe to be one of them through the merytes of Christ's passion and no otherwise; my body to be berred where itt may please my wiffe. All my goods moueable or im-moueable leases of houses debts and other thinges which I have or may hereafter have any interest in I give to my wyfe, Ann Thinne, and she to depart with her children at her own will and pleasure and no otherwise. And I do make my said wyfe Ann Thinne my only executrix and praying her to bee a good mother to my children and hers. And I make Mr. Edmund Perkyn* coferer of the king's household, and John Thinne my nephew, my overseers, hartily praying them to be my poor wyfe's comforte and helpe in her nede and necessitie in defending her in her nede. And in this doing I bequeathe either of them one standyn cuppe of silver and gillt withe a cover. And I give to Thomas Ffisher my servant a dublet of crymson sattyn. In witness that this is my last will I have to these presentes putt my seale and also subscribed my name the xvii daye of November in the xxxiind yere of the Raigne of our Soveraine Lorde King Henry the eighth. By me William Thinne."

Denham, slab, 1540. The wife of Wm. Denham, Alderman and Sheriff, lies buried beneath an incised slab in the north aisle of the Chancel. "*Elizabeth Denham, who departed unto God on Wednesday, at 5 of y^e klok at afternooun Ester Weke y^e last day of Marche A^o D^o 1540 on whose soul Jesu have mercy. Amen.*"

I have thus, I believe, given a complete account of all the really ancient monuments in this Church. Of tombs that existed in Stow's time the following are now lost:—John Bolt, merchant, 1459; Sir Thos. Studingham, of Norwich, 1460; Robt. Tate, Mayor, 1488; Sir John

* *Query* Peckham? A Sir Edmund Peckham was "Treasurer of all the Mints" in 1548.

Style, Draper, 1504* ; Henry Monmouth, Sheriff, 1535 ; Wm. Robinson, Alderman, 1553 ; Philip Dennis, 1556 ; Jane Russell, wife to Wm. Russell, servant to the Queen, 1558 ; Jacob Zamboni, Venetian Ambassador, date unknown ; Agnes Bonde, 1552 ; H. Polsted, 1556 ; Lawrence Coke, civis et Draper, who (according to Stow) was "buried in the Chancel and left by will October 27, 1466, to Isabella his daughter lands and tenements in Petty Wales called Stewkey in this parish."

Of the above-mentioned persons, perhaps the most remarkable was Henry Monmouth, Alderman and Sheriff, 1535 ; he was buried in the churchyard. Fox, the martyrologist, celebrates him as a great patron of the early Reformers. He harboured Tyndal, and assisted him with money, &c., to publish his translation of the New Testament. In 1528 Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, imprisoned him for this and for heresy. In his Will, 1537, he ordains that "four godly ministers, Mr. Latimer, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Crome, and Mr. Taylor, shall preach in Barking Church, four sermons a week till thirty sermons be preached," for which services each are to receive a legacy. Monmouth was a friend of Cromwell, Lord Keeper, and of Lord Chancellor Audley, to whom he also gives legacies.

The following reference to Alderman Robinson's funeral is extracted from *The Diary of Henry Machin, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, 1553-1560*, re-published by the Camden Society in 1848 :—"The iijth day of January was bered Master Robynson, Alderman of London, dwellying in Marke-lane, at Barkyng Chyrche, and the strett hangyd with blake and the chyrche with armes, and ther was a harold beyring his armur, and with 3 penons of armes ; and ther were the Lord Mere and the Althermen at ys beryng, and ther [did] pryche Doctur Borne, and ther was the compeny of the Fellowship of the Clarkes, and ther was a great compeny of morners, &c." The epitaph, preserved in Stow, was as follows :—"Hereunder lyeth

* There is a will in the Registry of the Prerogative Court by John Style, 1504, who desires to be buried in the Church of St. Thomas Acres, but bequeaths to the repairs of "our Lady of Berking Chapel, in London, for the re-pairing xls. vi^d."

Master William Robinson, Alderman of London, citizen and mercer, and merchant of the Staple at Callis, and Elizabeth, his wife. He deceased the thirtieth of December, 1553. The tomb and inscription are now lost.

The burial of Philip Dennis is also recorded in *Machin's Diary*, 1556:—"The vj day of September was bered at Barking Cherch, Mr. Phelype Dennys, squyre, with cote of armes, and jj whytt branches and xii torches, iiii grett tapurs, ij doxen skchochyons of armes and a grett juster." A portion of Dennis's memorial remains, being a coat of arms in brass, on the east wall of the north chancel. The shield contains:—Quarterly, 1st, ermine, three battle-axes erect, in a bordure engrailed or. 2nd, party per pale, argent and sable, an eagle displayed with two heads counter-charged and gorged with a ducal coronet, gules. 3rd, or, two demi-lions passant gardant in pale gules. 4th, sable in a fess or, three escallop shells gules. A martlett in the centre for a difference.

The families here represented are, 1st, Dennys of Devon; 2nd, Loveday; 3rd, Ffolliott; 4th, Dyverle. This shield is doubtless a part of the original memorial, the legend attached to which, as copied by Stow, ran thus:—"Of y^r charitie pray for y^e Soule of Philip Dennys, Esquire, of London, whose bodye lyeth before this stone. He died y^e 3rd day of September, 1556." All this is confirmed by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court, 16th October, 1556, by which he desires "to be buried in the parish Church of our Lady of Barking in some convenient place near to the Wall, and on the Wall joining my grave to have set up some handsome stone with my arms engraved upon the same with the daye of my decease, &c., &c." He leaves 40s. for his burial and no more, in order that more of his goods may be bestowed in charity. The bulk of his property he leaves to his nephews, Thomas and Sir Robert Dennys, Knight; to the same he gives "ringes of gold to the value of 13s. 4d. each, with a death's head engraved upon them;" to his "Ghostly Father Mr. Daniel, Curate of Barking," he leaves 6s. 8d. and ordains five masses for his soul, &c.; after enumerating other small bequests to

servants, &c., he enjoins that the surplus shall be divided amongst the most needy poor people at the discretion of his executors.

Robert Tate, Citizen and Mercer, Lord Mayor in 1488, appears to have been interred in 1501, in the Chapel of St. Mary. By his Will dated 13th November, 1500, he desires "to be buried in y^e chapel of our Ladye called Berking Chapel, beside Berking Church in y^e City of London, at the E. end of the N. Aisle of y^e s^d Chapel before y^e Altar of our Lady and as near to the Wall as might be," directing his executors to make an arch in the wall, and to erect a chapel on the north side, to be called St. Thomas's Chapel, with an altar on the east side; to provide a table with the Martyrdom of St. Thomas; and a priest to say mass in the said Chapel for his soul. He also provides for a chantry in the Church of St. Michael, at Coventry, to pray for his soul, and the souls of his father, mother, &c., &c. He gives numerous legacies, amongst others to the Lord Mayor, Recorder and City Officers to attend his funeral and obit, and 10*l.* to the high altar of Barking Church for his tithes forgotten, and 20*l.* to the fabric of the Church for leave to make the Chapel. He divides his personal estate into three parts, one of which he bequeaths to his wife Margery, and one-third equally amongst all his children, and out of the residue all his legacies, and 160*l.* to buy lands of 8*l.* or 10*l.* per annum, for the support of a priest at his Chapel of St. Thomas aforesaid, and 100*l.* to buy lands for the support of a priest at Coventry. He also leaves legacies to his brother John Tate, Knight and Alderman, to his brother Thomas Gilbert, his cousin John Tate, living in Mincheon Lane, son of Mr. John Tate, sometime Mayor of London, and to other relatives. By a separate will of his lands and tenements he devised properties in Essex, Herts, London and Warwick, together with his great messuage in which he dwelt in Berkingechurch parish, to his wife for life, with remainder to his eldest son Robert. This will was proved 16th January, 1500-1.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1842, traces, I think, successfully the fate of Sir Robert Tate's monument. At the sale of the Pictures at Strawberry Hill, Lot 4, bought by the Duke of Sutherland,

consisted of a picture in four panels, described in the Catalogue thus:—
 1. Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Winton; 2. John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury; 3. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; 4. a person in the act of adoring a stable; whence it is probable that the Virgin and Child were represented in the middle piece which is wanting; this person seems to be Joseph, but may be the donor of the altar-piece, as there is a shield of arms above of the family of Tate. These arms tell more than the rest. They represent the marriage of Robert Tate, Lord Mayor in 1488. The picture must have been either painted by his order, or purchased by him that it might ornament some chantry which was intended for a family memorial. The writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* very sensibly contends that these are not portraits but figures of saints, and that the kneeling figure is Sir Robert Tate himself. The arms identify the picture,—per fess or and gu. a pale counterchanged between three Cornish choughs 2 and 1, a crescent for a difference, *Tate*: impaling argent a chevron between three bulls' heads, cabassed sable, armed or, *Wood*. These tell their own story. Sir Robert Tate, son of Thomas Tate, of Coventry, married Margery, daughter of Richard Wood, Mayor of Coventry. Sir Robert was freeman of the Mercers' Company, and Merchant of the Staple at Calais. His wife Margery died in 1511, and was buried at Allhallows Barking; her Will having been proved and registered in the same year. These portraits then came not from Bury St. Edmunds as described in the catalogue, but either from St. Michael's Coventry, or from Allhallows Barking; very likely from the latter place, at the dissolution of chantries and dispersion of their contents, whence they may have been purchased and carried into Suffolk.

It is worthy of remark that the family of Tate should have supplied not less than three members to the list of Lord Mayors, viz.:—John Tate, senior, in 1473, uncle; Robert Tate, 1488, and John Tate, junior, 1496, brothers, nephews of the elder John.* In the 14th Henry VII. it was ordained by the *Common Council* that "Sir Robert Tate, who had honorably

* Sir John Tate was buried in St. Dunstan's East.

and laudably served the office of Mayor should not be obliged to serve again without his own consent."

TRAITORS' BURIALS. *Fisher*, 1535. Barking Church, from its proximity to the Tower, has received the headless bodies of many traitors. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who laid his head on the block for ridiculing the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII., was buried here on the 22nd July, 1535. The *Grey Friars' Chronicle*, of that year, states that after decapitation his body was brought "to the churchyard of Barking, and buried near the north door." This is confirmed by the contemporary testimony of Grafton and other chroniclers. The body was not, however, suffered to remain here long, but was removed, and placed by the side of the bishop's friend, Sir Thomas More, in the Tower. Setting aside his violent Roman Catholic opinions, Fisher was a man of great learning, piety, gentleness, and virtue, and an ornament to any Church. Whilst he lay in the Tower awaiting the royal sentence, Pope Paul III. sent him a Cardinal's hat. "Ha!" cried the king, when he heard of it, "Paul may send the hat, but I will take care that he have never a head to wear it on." Accordingly, before the hat reached England, the head had been set on a pole at London Bridge! After his execution, his body, by the king's orders, was barbarously exposed, naked, to the gaze of the populace, and then thrown into a common grave in Barking Churchyard, without coffin or shroud.

In 1546 another victim to the royal tyrant's displeasure was buried here—Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, after a mock trial, for the crime of having quartered the arms of Edward the Confessor with his own. He exhibited a license from the Heralds' Office to do so; but the Court pronounced that there was proof sufficient, in the fact of his wearing the arms, that he had aspired to the throne. The jury found him guilty. His was the last execution under the seal of the tyrant Henry, the warrant having been signed at almost the king's last gasp. Camden calls Surrey "the first of the English nobility who did illustrate his birth with the beauty of learning." He was proficient

as a linguist, and no mean poet. His verses are still read with pleasure. His father, the Duke of Norfolk, narrowly escaped the same fate ; being a peer, his trial could only be undertaken by the House of Lords—then, as now, (and, in this case, fortunately so) a slow train ; the king dying before the trial was finished, the prosecution dropped, although the aged duke remained in close custody till the accession of Queen Mary. Lord Surrey's ashes are not now in Barking Churchyard ; they were removed to the sepulchre of his ancestors, at Framlingham, Suffolk, in 1614.

In 1554 the Churchyard received another traitor, and one who merited his fate with great reason. Lord Thomas Grey, brother to the Duke of Suffolk, and uncle of Lady Jane Grey, was, according to *Machin's Diary*, and *Grafton's Chronicle*, “heddyd on Tower Hill, the 28th April, 1554, and berrid at Allhallows Barking.” Lord Grey was beheaded for his share in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion ; he was taken in North Wales, and brought to London. Contemporary historians describe him as a man of restless ambition, who, by his unbounded influence over his brother, the duke, drew the family into those ill-fated enterprizes which led to their ruin. There is no memorial of the burial, and the site of the grave is unknown.

In the 3rd of Queen Mary a conspiracy took place in London, the object of which was partly civil war and partly plunder. A plot was formed, the immediate object of which was to rob the Queen's Exchequer, doubtless for means to maintain a political conspiracy. It was quickly discovered, and the leaders sent to the Tower. *Machin's Diary* refers to the execution in these words:—“The 8 July, Henry Peckham, son to Sir Edward Peckham, and John Daneel, were hanged on Tower Hill, for being of the counsell with them that should have robbed the Queen's Exchequer, and after their bodies cut down and headed, and their heads carried to London Bridge, and their bodies buried in Barkin Church.” There is no memorial. Daneel's name remains cut on the walls of his prison, in the Beauchamp Tower, “John Daneel, 1556.”

CHAPTER V.

THE REGISTERS.—BOOK I. 1558 TO 1650.

THE REGISTER books of this parish are thirteen in number. Book I. commences in 1558, with the accession of Queen Elizabeth. Parochial registers were first made legal by an ordinance of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, Secretary of State in 1538. This ordinance enjoined every parish to keep a register book in a chest, with two locks, to be under the care of the parson, vicar, or curate, and churchwardens, and every Sunday the parson, in the presence of the wardens, to enter a register of the weddings, burials, and christenings of the week previous, and in case of neglect to pay a fine towards the Church repairs. In spite of this statute, registration must have been much neglected, and few registers remain of an earlier date than the first of Elizabeth.* In that year a confirmatory enactment was made, and registers became general. The registers at Allhallows are very well kept on the whole. The first volume extends to the year 1650; its earlier pages appear to be copies of rough entries made at the moment. It is well written, apparently for many years by one hand, and that, probably, the hand of a professional scribe. Here and there are the signatures of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being, evidently for the pur-

* See the Parish Register Abstract, 1831-2.

pose of certification. From the seventeenth century downwards the entries appear as originals, and usually in the vicar's handwriting.

Many interesting social facts may be gathered from an old register. The first thing that struck me in examining this was the number of *foundlings*. Entries abound of this kind:—

“ Christd. a child found in Water Lane, and named William.”

“ A child out of Priest's Alley, christd. Thomas Barkin.”

“ Christd. a child out Seething Lane, named Charles Parish.”

“ A child found in Mark Lane, and christd. Mark Lane.”

Many a now respectable family owes its beginning to no better source than this; and hence the origin of such surnames, probably, as Street, Lane, Churchyard, Garden, Bygate, Wall, Grove, &c., doubtless all given to record the spot where their first possessor was discovered. Another fact is evident, viz., that the use of surnames had settled itself in England, at least in cities and towns, before the year 1558; for only here and there, and that in the case of menial servants, &c., are none entered.

Of Christian names, the employment of only one appears to have been the rule till quite recently. I have not discovered any case of double names in the first volume, which extends to 1650. What the other volumes will show remains to be proved; but I believe that the general use of more than one name belongs to the present century alone. Those in the first volume are very commonly Bible names, as John, Mary, Hesther, &c. Amongst them, however, are some curious appellations, which have either fallen into disuse or are very rarely employed at the present day. These are picked out at random:—Pleasance, Mark Antony, Angelica, Fortune, Bridget, Sibell, Amyas, Jasper, Stable, Milton, Fabian, Bardolph, Boniface, Hippolita, Boclarke [*sic*], Noel, Reynold, Marmaduke, Erasmus, Gower, Polidorus, Bennet, Faith, Virtue, Prudence, and Creature. Of curious surnames, these are the most uncommon:—Stonystreet, Pantry, Hodgeskin, Locksmith, Lynacre, Ghost, Hedgehogg, Tommermande, Grissel, Bugg, Godliman, Fulljames, Thickpenny, and Drybutter.

I was also struck by the frequency of *foreign names*. England has ever been the asylum of the refugee, political or religious. The Continental persecutions of the Protestants brought many foreigners into England in the reign of Elizabeth; and the nearness of this parish to the port easily accounts for their frequency here. Their presence was not always agreeable to the citizens, who fancied that trade would be injured by them, and the poor refugees had but a sorry time of it. Bishop Aylmer, in 1585, devoted one of his pastorals to an endeavour to pacify the citizens respecting these strangers, and to encourage a more generous and hospitable spirit. But the old jealous feeling frequently broke out into brawls and riots, in spite of the exertions of the magistrates.

Of *English* names, there is abundant evidence that names which are common now were common at an early period of our history, as this list, culled promiscuously from the register, will prove:—Cadman, Denton, Garrett, Wilson, Pytte, Pyke, Wright, Ingram, Arrowsmith, Fossett, Williamson, Hamilton, Barnes, Bland, Norman, Thomson, &c. Smith and Smythe appear indiscriminately and often applied to the same family, so that the *i* need not have become a *y* out of pride, but simply from the unsettled state of our early orthography. But the history of surnames as illustrated by a parish register, would demand a separate volume, and is no part of my plan.

Of BAPTISMS, the most noticeable in Book I. are the following:—
1565, Dec^r xxx. Bee it knowne by these p'sentes, that the wiffe of July bone tempo Dutpotzo, whose name is Lodwicke, a Venetian, was deliv^d of a man child xxth daie of Decem^r, Anno 1565, in the house of Mr. Anthony Bassanye, one of the Queene's Musisyans, dwelling in Mark Lane, in the p'she of Alle hallowes, Barkinge; and was bapt^d in the fores^d p'sh church the xxiind daye of y^e s^d moneth, whose name is called Thomas. Whereunto were godfathers, John de Pezharo and Placito Bayazonye, Marchantes and Venetians. The

godm^{ther} Elizabeth frigera, dau^r of Anthonye Bassanie; and the midwiffe, Mrs. Harison. In witness whereof the Minister then being, with the Clarke and Sexton of the s^d church, have sett to their hands, the xxxth of Dec^{ber}, Anno 1565, in the eight yeare of our Souerainge Ladie, quene Elizabeth.

[No names follow, as this is only a copy.]

1568, Aug^t xxiii. William Tyrwytt, sonne of Mr. Richard, christ^d. (The Vicar.)

[Also Vicar of Barking, in Essex.]

1591, Maye xxvii. An Procter was christ^d, beinge a Tartaryan, of y^e age of xxii years.

1596, Jan^y 22, John Lippson, sonne to Derricke, christ^d in y^e Dutch church borne in this p^{'sh}.

[Entries of this kind are very frequent.]

1598, Sept. 12. Margett Newell, dau^r to Mr. Edmunde Lorde Latimer, christ^d

1602, Dec^r 23. Mary, dau^r to Rob^t Tyghe, Vicar of this p^{'sh}.

1610, May 10. Rich^d, son of Rob^t Tyghe, Doctor, Vicar.

1607, July 24. Robert, s. of Sir James Bouchier, Knight.

1616, Aug^t 20. William, s. of Sir James Bouchier, Knt.

1609, Feb^y 5. Francis, s. of S^r James Bouchier, Knight.

[This Knight was the father-in-law of no less a person than Oliver Cromwell. He was descended from the same ancestor as the ancient Earls of Essex, and was at this time a City merchant, a furrier or skinner. His country house was at Felsted, in Essex, where he possessed an estate. Tower Hill was then a favourite residence for the lesser aristocracy; here, no doubt, was his town house. Cromwell was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James B., in the year 1620, at St. Giles, Cripplegate. Bride and bridegroom were then about twenty-one years old respectively.

The wife of the Protector must have been baptized elsewhere, as there is no entry of her name in the register of this parish, although the names of many other children of Sir James appear. One of them, John, was a prominent member of the Long Parliament, and also one of the "regicides" of 1649.]

1614, Feb. 2. Sara James, dau^r of Sir Roger James, Kn^t.

1616, Sept^t 5. Allen Apsley, son of Sir Allen Apsley, Kn^t.

[Sir Allen was then Lieutenant of the Tower, where he died (1630), and lies buried in the Tower Chapel. He was also father of the celebrated Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson. His son became Sir Allen at his father's death, and in 1645 we find him Governor of Barnstable, under whose care Prince Charles was placed during the troubles of that time. As a distinguished Royalist, he was not overlooked by Charles II. who made him the Royal Falconer in 1660. He was maternal ancestor to the Earls Bathurst: Apsley is the second title of this family. The Apsleys lie entombed in Westminster Abbey, close to the entrance of Henry VII.'s Chapel. In her memoirs, Mrs. Hutchinson (Lucy Apsley) writes always of this brother with great affection, although they took opposite sides in religion and politics. Sir Allen Apsley, senior, died greatly indebted to persons who had lent him money or sold him provisions for the Navy, and with large balances owing to him on a long unsettled account between him and the Crown.* Such a condition of affairs was most disastrous to his family; his son was embarrassed, and did not improve his position by following the waning fortunes of the King. In 1655 he compounded for his estate as a Royalist, to the amount of 4347.]

1612, March 29. Tho^s Rawdon son of Marmaduke Rawdon and Elizabeth his wife.

* He left a legacy of £100 to Barking parish, which the vestry of course never could realise.

1618, April 9. Elizabeth dau^r of Marmaduke Rawdon and Eliz^h his wife.

1621, Aug^t 29. Marmaduke sonne of Marm^{ke} Roydon and Eliz^h his wife.

1622, Dec^r 19. Martha dau^r of Marmaduke Roydon, &c., &c.

1624, Ap^l 25. Katherine dau^r of Marmaduke Roydon, &c., &c.

[Marmaduke Rawdon (or Roydon) was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire; he was the son of Ralph Rawdon, of York, and had settled in London as a merchant, after marrying the wealthy heiress of Thomas Thorogood, of Hoddesdon, with whom he had an estate of 10,000*l*. His town house was in Water Lane, where he carried on business, enjoying the reputation of being one of the most enterprising and successful of the English mercantile adventurers of his day. His transactions extended to almost all parts of the known world. He traded largely in the wines both of France and the Peninsula. From merchants of the Netherlands he purchased the produce of the vintages which flourished on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries. To encourage the introduction into this country of wine then recently produced in the Canary Islands he joined in forming an important factory at Teneriffe; he was amongst the earliest who invested capital in the cultivation of sugar in Barbadoes,* and is said to have been one of the first who rigged out ships for the discovery of the north-west passage. In politics he was a Royalist, and received marked attention both from the Duke of Buckingham and his Sovereign Charles I. In 1628 he was elected M.P. for Aldborough, after refusing the office of Alderman. In the following year he was elected Vestryman and Churchwarden of Allhallows Barking, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the City Militia, of which regiment he had been Captain since 1617. This commission he resigned as soon as he saw that the City were inclined to the Parliament.

* See Calendar of State Papers, *Domestic*, 1628-29, &c., and Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, vol. ii., p. 74.

We next find him embroiled in the civil war on the King's side. In 1643 he was made Colonel of a regiment raised at Oxford at his own cost, and from this time his name disappears from the Vestry and other books of this parish. He took a gallant part in the defence of Basinghouse, for which he was knighted. In 1645 the King made him Governor of Farringdon, and here he sank under the fatigues of military life, dying in the month of April, 1646. His eldest son, Thomas, a colonel in the royal army, was equally brave and loyal. His estate was sequestered in 1655, and the entry runs thus: "Tho^s Roydon, Lond. Merchant, 400*l*." Lady Rawdon survived her husband many years, residing at the old mansion at Hoddesdon, where she died in 1670. Sir Marmaduke was buried at Farringdon, but the only memorial is a large blue stone in the Church of that parish, on the floor near the pulpit. See "*The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon, of York*," edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Davies in 1863, which relates the biography of Sir Marmaduke's nephew, and contains many interesting particulars of the whole family.]

1617, Ap^l 16. Anne dau^r of Sir William Harris, Kn^t.

1618, July 9. Sara, dau^r of Sir W^m Russell and Elizabeth his Ladie.

1621, Mar. 13. John, sonne of Sir Roger Nevinson, Kn^t. and Marie his wife.

1623, June 29. Under this date, we find that the minister and clerk had each a child christened—names, Abraham and Sarah.

1623, January 31. John, son of Sir William Russell, Knt.

[Sir William was Treasurer of the Navy, in conjunction with Sir Harry Vane.]

1628, November 5. Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall.

[Sir Richard Saltonstall, Skinner, was an Alderman of London, Sheriff in 1588, and Lord Mayor in 1597. A pedigree of his family will be found in Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*, vol. III., p. 362. From a note in the first volume of the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex*

Archæological Society, it appears that his town house was in High Street, Aldgate. A curiously carved panel is there engraved.]

1628, Dec^r 7. William, son of Sir Wm. Russell, Knt., and the Ladie Elizabeth his wife.

1637, March 2. Elizabeth, dau^r of Mr. Ed. Layfield, (Vicar,) and Ann, his wife.

1644, October 23. William, son of William Penn and Margarett his wife, of the Tower Liberty.

[This is no other than the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania. Penn, the father, was born at Bristol in 1621, and at the time of his son's birth was a captain in the Navy, residing on Tower-hill, a favourite residence with navy men at this time. He passed through the various grades, till he became Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, under the Duke of York, in 1661, and in 1665 he was knighted for distinguished service. William was his eldest son, born on Tower-hill, October 14, 1644. The exact locality is indicated in a letter from P. Gibson to William Penn, the Quaker, quoted in Cunningham's *Handbook of London*:—"Your late father dwelt upon Great Tower-hill, on the east side, within a court adjoining to London-wall." Young Penn was sent to Oxford in 1660, but soon disgusted the authorities by his non-conformity. He had previously become imbued with Quaker sentiments, and now openly professed them, upon which his father turned him out of doors. His subsequent history is well known. King Charles II., in consideration of his father's services, gave him a grant of the province of New Netherlands in America, subsequently called Pennsylvania, where he established a flourishing colony. He returned to England in his old age, and died at Beaconsfield in 1718. Most biographers of Penn describe him as a native of St. Katherine's precinct. This is an error, he was born in the Tower Liberty.]

THE REGISTER OF MARRIAGES commences in 1564. The only noticeable entries are as follows:

1600, Dec^r 15. Ric^h Wilbraham to Grace Savidge, at M^r Camarthen's house, by Andrewe Brigge, Ministere.

[This is the only entry which has the Minister's name appended.]

1616, May 11. William Crashaw Parson of St. Marie Matfellow, alias Whitechapel, bachelor of divinitie, and Elizabeth, daughter of Anthonie Skinner, of the same parish, gent.

[This could not have been the rector of Whitechapel, whose name, according to Newcourt, was Johnson, but must have been the curate or lecturer.]

1625, Mar. 28. George Langdale, clerke, and Mary Exall, dau^r of M^r Emanuel Exall, of y^s parish.

1628, April 12. Sir William Russell, Knt. to Mrs. Elizabeth Wheatley.

1650, March 28. There is a curious entry under this date: "A cupple being married went away and gave not their names."

BURIALS. The entries are very numerous. The year 1563 is especially full; 284 names, chiefly women and children, occur. This was one of the great plague years, during which 21,500 people died in London alone. The years 1582 and 1593 also contain evidence of excessive mortality.

1560, May 15. Buried a poor starved Callis man.

[The meaning of *Callis* seems hardly settled amongst antiquarians. See *Notes and Queries*, vol. iii., 3 ser. p. 58. Some take it to be a bedchamber or almshouse, hence *Callis man* would be synonymous with a beggar. Others take it as referring to Calais, the place, the recent loss of which by the English, in 1558, would bring over many destitute refugees. *Callis* frequently occurs in this register.]

1563, May 1. Mrs. Armorer buried.

[This lady is commemorated on a monument with her husband and children, a brass plate restored by the Clothworkers' Company in 1846,

and placed on one of the pillars of the south aisle. The inscription is "*William Armer, Governor of the Pages of Honor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, who died in 1560.*" The figures consist of a man, his wife, three sons and four daughters, kneeling. Between them is a shield of arms, on a chev. between three dextra hands erect, or. two pullets between three demi fleurs-de-lis, and below are the following lines :—

*"He that liveth so to this worlde
That God is pleased with all,
He nede not at the judgement daye
Fear nothing at all.
Wherefore in peace lie down with me,
And take our rest and slepe ;
And offer to God, in sacrifice,
Our bodies and soules to kepe.
Unto the day that God shall call
Our bodies to rise againe,
That we with other shall come together
To glorify His name."*

Of which verses the sentiment is better than the poetry. The epitaph is inscribed below with these words :—"We believe in the blood of Christ, only to rise again to everlasting life. Amen."

This is doubtless the William Armer, "King's footman," who is mentioned in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.* His wife seems also to have been employed in the royal household, for we find payments to her "for cambric and making y^e King's shirts, &c."]

1583, Mar. 22. Mr. Jerome Bonalia.

[Appears to have been an Italian and possesses an elaborate monument, on the north wall of the chancel. It consists of a figure in the dress of the period kneeling at a prayer desk, surmounted by a canopy neatly carved and crowned by a crest and shield of arms. Thus inscribed :—"Hic jacet Hieronymus Benalius Bergomi natus, qui dum vixit pietatem coluit, et futuræ vitæ resurrectionem expectat. Obiit 4 die Martis, A.D. 1583,

Ætatis suæ 58. Arms:—Argent a chevron sable between two cocks combat. in chief, and a lion rampant in base gules. The name of Jerome Bonalio appears in Strype's *Annals*, vol. iii., I, 4, in the list of "Papists in London in 1561." Most of them are described as "agents for foreign princes, living in Tower Ward." His Will appears in the Register of the Prerogative Court, as proved April, 1584. The Will is written in Italian, chiefly disposing of his property to Italian relatives, and ordaining a mass in his native city. He indicates the place of his sepulture thus:—"Volendo che il mio corpo sia sepolta n'ella pariochia d'i Barchin." I presume Bonalia was the Venetian Consul or Ambassador.]

1587, February 28. Berangier Duportall, Esq^r., Generall of Guyen.

1591, March. Mr. Roger James, beer brewer.

[This gentleman possesses a monument and brass plate on the floor of the Chancel, with effigy and inscription "*Roger James, citizen and brewer, who died March 1591.*" For a sepulchral brass it is valuable as a late specimen; but the metal is poor and the execution rough, evidencing the decline of the art. The figure is about three feet in height, dressed in a large municipal cloak with a high collar; the feet in pantoffles or slippers, the head uncovered. The arms of the Brewers' Company appear on the tomb, Gules, on a chevron argent between three pair of barley garbs in saltier or, three tuns sable hooped of the third. Roger James was a brewer of Lower Thames Street, and left behind him Sara his wife, eight sons and one daughter. A copy of his last Will may be seen in the Register of the Prerogative Court for 1591. After leaving his soul to God, his Maker, Redeemer and Comforter, he directs his body to be buried in the Church of All Saints Barking. He bequeaths to his wife Sara, Clare's Key, in Petty Wales, in the parish of Allhallows Barking, "all such time as my s^d wife remain unmarried;" to her also he leaves the custody of his plate, linen and household effects; but, if she marry, these are to be divided amongst his children in equal portions. In addition he leaves her 1500*l*. in ready money, and the third part of his property, in recompense of her dowry. To his

eldest son Roger he leaves "all that tenement and brewhouse where I now dwell in y^e parish of A. S. Barking, known by y^e name of The Rammes Head," with the reversion of Clare's Key left to his wife; together with tenements in Milne Lane, Southwark, and Moore Lane, in St. Giles Cripplegate, in New Fish Street, and his water mill and tenements at Lewisham, Kent. To his son Arnold he bequeaths a property in Soper Lane, "commonly known as The Shades," also a Brewhouse called the Hermitage, in Whitechapel, all to revert to his eldest son in failure of heirs, with reversion to his son Henry, then Thomas, then Richard, then John. He specifies other properties at Enfield, Chingford, Hertford, Bromley, Erith, Romney Marsh, Sandwich, and Woodnesboro' in Kent, dividing them amongst his children. He gives to the poor of Allhallows Barking parish yearly 5*l.*, to be paid quarterly for ten years, at the discretion of his executors, 5*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and 10*l.* to the poor of the Dutch Church. The Will, which is very long, was proved 30th March, 1591. For an account of the family of James, see Hasted's *History of Kent*, sub Ightham, by which it appears that Roger James was of Dutch parentage, and coming into England in the time of Henry VIII. was first, as being the descendent of Jacob Von Hæstrecht, who was anciently seated at Cleve, near Utrecht, called after the Dutch fashion, Roger Jacobs, and afterwards Roger James *alias* Hæstrecht.* He had by Sara his wife, daughter and sole heir of Henry Morskin, Esq., of London, seven sons and one daughter. His sons, after the father's death, bought English estates and settled as country gentlemen. His daughter Sara became a nun in Flanders. These Dutch and Flemish brewers, coming into England, and making fortunes by brewing beer for us, and establishing families—out of the grains—remind one of the old saying,

"Carp, hops, pickerel and beer,
Came into England all in one year."

* The Jameses were originally called Hæstrecht, from a Lordship of that name which they possessed near Utrecht. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

Sir Richard Baker says in about the 15th Henry VIII, and he gives the proverb thus: "*Turkeys, carp, hops,*" &c., &c.]

1591, Feb. 19. Mr. Walter Devereux, sonne to the Right Hon. ye Earle of Essex.

1596, May 7. Henry Devereux, sonne to the Earle of Essex.

1599, June, 27. Penelope, daughter of the Earle of Essex.

[These entries refer to children of the famous Robert, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who possessed a house in this parish, in Seething Lane.]

1602, Ap^l 2. Dorothe, dau^r of Sir Henry Newell.

1605, Ap^l 14. Sir Francis Cherry, Knt., Merchant Vintner.

[Purveyor to the Navy; in 1604 he and his son received from the king the office of Merchant for providing cordage and stores to the navy for life. He was knighted at Chatham, 1604. Previously, in 1588, he had been sent to Russia with a letter from the Queen to the Emperor, vindicating the Queen from false and scandalous reports of assisting the Great Turk, and in behalf of her merchants trading to Russian ports. He was a member of the Vintners' Company. In 1599 he subscribed 200*l.* to the expedition to the East Indies, and in the following year his name appears on the list of directors of the East India Company. See the Lord Treasurer's minutes of his Commission in Strype's *Annals*, iv. 157. The Emperor's letter to the Queen, sent by him, is given in the *Egerton Papers*, p. 288; and a declaration of Cherry's proceedings occurs at p. 292 of the last mentioned work. Several notices of Sir Francis Cherry will be found in Green's *Cal. Dom. State Papers, Jac. I.*, i. 119, 157, 189, 191; ii. 169; and in Sainsbury's *Cal. of East India Papers*, pp. 100, 105, 109, 116, 117, 195.* His widow married Sir — Hunt, at St. Olave's, Hart Street, in 1609. His Will was

* For the family of Cherry, its lineage, &c., see Burke's *Dict. of Landed Gentry*, 4 Ed., vol. i., p. 236.

proved in the Prerogative Court in October, 1605. He leaves his "wretched body to be buried in the Ch. of A.S. Barking, in y^e same Vault where Margaret my wife lies." He ordains that his wife and children, executors and overseers, shall mourn in black on the day of his funeral, and so many gowns as he is years old (51) be given to as many poor men; no excess to be used at his burial, and all pomp avoided; he leaves 5*l.* to the poor of North Kilworth, in Leicestershire, where he was born, and 5*l.* to be distributed amongst the poor of Barking parish on the day of his burial; besides legacies to servants, and rings to certain of his late wife's relatives. He leaves his house in Beer Lane to his widow for her life, or so long as she remains single, with 120*l.* per annum in recompense of her *thirds* according to the custom of the City of London. Another third part of his estate he leaves to his six children to share between them; his sons to inherit at 21, his daughters, if they marry before 21, at their marriage. He leaves his wife an additional sum of 300*l.* good and sufficient money, his great jewel, and chain of gold, and to choose goods and chattels out of the estate to the value of 100*l.* To the Vicar and Wardens of Allhallows Barking he leaves, for ever, a tenement in Priest Alley, the rent to be distributed in bread or money at the discretion of the Vestry. He enumerates properties in East and West Ham, Essex, and in his native place, North Kilworth; the advowson and patronage of the Church of North Kilworth, "which I bought of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth," he leaves to his son Robert. Cherry's tomb existed when Strype's *Stow* was published in 1722, a flat-stone inscribed thus: "*This stone belongeth to Francis Cherry Vintner and his heirs. Here lyeth Margaret, wife of Ffrancis Cherry, by whom he had issue eleven children. She died of the twelfth child in 1595.*" Arms, arg. a fess engrailed, between three annulets, gu.]

1606, Feb^v 18. A poore soldier, dying in the streets in y^e night whose name was unknowne.

1620, Sep^t 4. A poore boy that dyed in the stretes.

1627, Jan^y 15. One unknown starved on Tower Hill.

[Entries of this kind are frequent—a sad picture of the state of the poor. An inefficient poor-law was but a sorry substitute for the old monastic charity; for with all their abuses the monasteries were asylums for the sick and destitute, open to all comers, and no efficient substitute had yet been found for them. By a mistaken policy any increase of building was put down by law, till the homeless had nothing but the fields and hedges for shelter. It is difficult to discover the object of these checks to building. Strype, in his *Annals*, 1582, makes Fleetwood the Recorder attribute an increase of loose and disorderly characters to the increase of buildings in the City, and he recommends the magistrates to check it. But to check the building of houses could only have resulted in driving greater numbers of the homeless poor into the open air, and thus increasing crime, by uncivilizing them and unfitting them for social life.]

1606, June 15. Ann, wife of Nich. Andrewes.

[Had when Strype's *Stow* was written a marble stone on the floor near the Vestry.

"Nicholas Andrewes to his dearest wife Ann doth this last office of love. For she was

<i>Religious</i>	}	{	<i>loving</i>
<i>chaste</i>			<i>fair</i>
<i>discreet</i>			<i>obedient.</i>

She lived but 25 years, and died at Chigwell, 12 June, 1606, and was here interred the Monday following; leaving behind her two sons." I have no doubt this lady was a member of the same family as the celebrated Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who was a native of this parish.]

1612, May 8. Henry Ormeston, parish Clarke, ffree of y^e Wax-chandlers.

1613, Mar. 19. Wynifred, wife of Ezekiel Culverwell, Clerk.

1613, April 13. Barbara Thornix.

[An infant of 3 years, daughter of Tho^s Thornix, Esq., according to an epitaph preserved in *Stow*, but now lost.]

1617, June 4. Kathrine, dau^r of Sir John Scorie, Knt.

1618, July 13. Francis Gouldsmith, wife of F. Gouldsmith, Esq.

[This lady possesses a monument in the corner south aisle chancel, nearly obliterated.]

1619, January 26. Joice, late wife of Mr. Ed. Abbot, Vicker of this par.

1619, June 5. John Walker, silkman, murdered.

1620, January 5. A poor Ffrenchman slaine in the stretes.

[Entries of this kind are far from uncommon—a sad testimony to the insecurity of public life and property, and the powerlessness of the arm of the law. Strype's *Annals* refer to the frequent disorderly street frays of the time, and to the earnest injunctions of Lord Mayors respecting them. None but constables were permitted to carry weapons, but the injunction must have been often disregarded.]

1621, June 19. Sir John Jolles, Knt.

1623, February 24. The Ladie Alice Jolles, Widdow.

[Sir John was Lord Mayor in 13th James I., a member of the Drapers' Company, and the founder of some almshouses at Stratford-le-Bow, of which place he was native, having been son of Thomas Jolles of Stratford. His Will appears in the Registry of the Prerogative Court as proved 25th June, 1621. He bequeaths his body to be buried in the parish church of Allhallows Barking, and in regard that he has no children divides his property into two equal parts—giving one part to Dame Alice, his widow, the remainder to the payments of his just debts and all other legacies, viz. :—40*l.* to Christ's Hospital; 30*l.* to St. Thomas'; to the poor prisoners in the prisons 5*l.* each prison; to the repairs of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow Church, 20*l.*; to all his loving brethren of the Drapers' Company who accompany his funeral "25*l.* to make them a dinner in requite of their paines:" to the poor of Barking parish, 5*l.*; to the poor of Stratford, 40*s.*, and Bromley, 40*s.* He confirms by this Will the foundation of his almshouses at Bow, and adds a further benefaction, appointing executors and overseers as usual.]

1622, January 21. Mr. John Burnell, Merch^t.

[This gentleman, who presented a Communion Table to the parish in 1613, has no monument; but there is a brass plate on the floor of the chancel dedicated to his wife, whose name is duly entered in the register, April 10, 1612. The inscription is as follows:—"Mary, late wife to J. Burnell Merch^t only dau^r to Matthew Browning, of Ipswich, Esq^r A woman sincerely living in y^e fear of God & dying constant in y^e fayth of Christ. Aged 20 years, having been married 2 years and 6 mo. having issue one Son whereof she dyed in childbed 5 April 1612 & expecteth now with y^e elect of God a joyful resurrection."]

1623, November 4. Abraham Wareing, Minister of God's word and Curate of this psh.

1624, Sep^t 10. Mr. Arthur Basano, one of the king's seruants.

[His tomb remains on the floor of the south aisle. There is also a brass plate to Margaret B. For Basano's Will see *Probate Registers* under date 13th September, 1624. See also *Visitation of Lond.* 1634, MS. Coll. Arms, c. 24.]

1624, December 20. Bartram Midford, fellow of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge.

1625.

[Another great plague year. 394 persons died in this parish, or six times the average annual mortality. 35,417 deaths occurred in London alone. Of these (Strype says) died fifty-four of the clergy, nearly one-half the whole number; thus disproving the oft-repeated fallacy that the clergy as a body fled from infection. The same annalist, in giving an account of an earlier visitation (1587), refers to the forwardness of the clergy to undertake the duty of visiting the sick, and to the anxiety of Bishop Aylmer lest he should lose more of them than he could spare. In the calendar of State Papers for this year, we find record of a petition from the Minister and Churchwardens of Allhallows Barking, praying that

some part of the cloth for mourning for the late king distributed amongst the poor of divers parishes of London, may be given to their parish, one of the poorest within the city walls and sorely visited by the plague.]

1625, Sept. 8. Mr. Francis Couell, one of the Vestrymen.

[Has an elegant monument on the south wall. Under a canopy are the carved figures of a man and woman in a praying posture and, beneath, the following inscription:—"In the ile agst this place lyeth y^e body of Francis Couell, Citizen & Skinner of London. He lived in this parish 52 years; was married to his wife Margarey 42 years and had by her Thomas his only son. He had born office in his company & in this Ward with good reputation; was in his life religious, peaceable & charitable & at his death gave cloathing annually to y^e poor of this parish for ever. He lived 69 years and rendered his soul in peace to God Sept 7. 1625. Also in the same ile lyeth Margarey his wife who lived a widow for y^e space of 19 years and having reached the age of 85 years peaceably surrendered her soul into the hands of her Redeemer the 20 Feb^y 1643 leaving behind her a good remembrance of her pious life to the poor of this parish for ever. In this ile also lyes bur^d Cap. Tho^s Couell, son of the s^d Francis Couell, Citizen & Skinner of London, who likewise bare all offices in his company & in this parish with good esteem; having lived well he died to the Lord 16 Jan^y 1644." On the tomb are the following arms, granted to Captain Thomas Covell of London, 1629: az. a lion ramp. arg. a pile of three lambeaux each charged with as many bezants.]

1626, Dec^r 11. Mr. Anthony Wotton, a worthye Minister.

1631, July 11. Rowland Rainworthe, a poore Ministere.

1632, April 1. Mr. John Davys, one that was drowned, and a stranger.

[This entry is confirmed in a contemporary *Obituary*, kept by William Smith of the Poultry, and republished lately by the Camden Society. Smith says, "April 1, Mr. Davis, Sir Richard Crewe's clerk, drowned in the River Lea, was this day buried in Barking Church."]

1633, March 28. Alice, wiffe of M^r Robert Lovell, Curate of this p'sh.

1634, Mar. 4. Mr. Edward Abbott, Parson of this parish.

1634, Jan^y 25. Marg^t. wife of M^r Abr. Ashe.

[This lady once possessed a monument on the floor of the south aisle, now quite defaced: "*Here lyeth the bodye of Marg. Ashe, wife of Abraham Ashe, Russia Merchant, and dau^r of A. Dee, M.D., fourteen years Physician to y^e Emperour of all the y^e Russias. She had issue by her husband ten child^r and died in child-birth at y^e age of 33 years, 21 Jan^y 1638.*"]

*The bed of rest prepare for him a room,
Who lives divorced from his deare wife,
That as they were one heart, so this one tomb,
May hold them near in death as linked in life.
She's gone before and after comes her head,
To slepe with her among the blessed dead."*

1638, Nov. 25. Henry Cookson.

[Tomb lost; epitaph preserved in *The New View of London*, 1705.

*" Passenger stay and bend thy eye
On figures of mortality,
Advise thee here ; live well, so dye,
Then pass into eternity.*

Henricus Cookson generosus situs est qui obiit 24 Nov. Anno Salv. Nost. 1638."]

1540, Nov^r 12. Baldwin Hameus, Phisitian.

[Has a monument on the north wall of the Church, an elliptical stone convex, inscribed thus :

D. O. M.
S.

Balduinus Hamey post adeptum summo cum honore apud Lugdunenses in Batavis supremum medicinæ gradum, post superata prima praxeos pericula, tantâ cum peritia et favore in Magni Moscovitarum Ducis aulâ, ut ægerrimè dimitteretur, Dimissus semel iterumque per amplissimos legatos repeteretur, post transactos apud Lond. non minore fidelitate quam felicitate quadraginta duos in eadem arte annos ; post totam vitam suam cum morum

*simplicitate tum literarum et linguarum varietate nobilitatam, tandem morti de qua innumera trophæa prius reportaverat in qualecunque trophæum confecta ætate cessit, Anno a se nato 72, a Christo 1640; Tribus, ex unica et unice dilecta uxore sua Sara Oeils, relictis liberis qui pietatis ergo hoc monumentum utrique parenti posuerunt.**

Arms: a fess between a buck in full course in chief, three estoiles in base. See Cooper's *Foreigners in London*, 1618 (Camden Society), by which it appears that H. was a physician and householder, born at Bruges in 1568.

A sketch of his life appears in Dr. Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, vol. i., p. 143. This sketch is not much more than an amplification of the epitaph quoted above and which was written by his son, himself a distinguished Physician and for many year Registrar of the College.† Baldwin Hamey, Senior, on taking his degree, was selected by the professors of Leyden University—who had been requested to nominate—for the office of Physician to the Muscovite Czar, Theo. Ivanowitz. He remained five years in Russia, “performing his arduous and responsible duties to the entire satisfaction of the Czar.” In 1598 he returned to Holland, married at Amsterdam, and shortly afterwards settled in London. He died 10th November, 1640, of a pestilential fever, “plenus annis, honore et amore.”]

* Baldwin Hamey, after taking with the utmost credit the highest degree in Medicine at the University of Leydon; after conquering the first dangers of his office in the Court of the Grand Duke of Muscovy with such dexterity and good will that he was not without great difficulty suffered to depart, and having departed was invited to return again and again through the most illustrious envoys; after spending forty-two years in London in the practice of his art, with not less fidelity than success; after making his whole life distinguished not only for the simplicity of his manners, but also for the variety of his acquirements in languages and literature, at length to death, from whom he had previously carried off innumerable trophies, as a kind of trophy yielded himself, in a ripe old age—in the 72nd year from his birth and the 1640th from Christ—leaving, by Sara Oeils his only and solely beloved wife, three children, who out of filial affection have erected to both parents this monument.

† See Munk's *Roll*, vol. i., p. 191.

1644, Jan. 1, John Hotham, Esq., beheaded for betraying his trust to the State.

Jan. 2. Sir John Hotham, Knt., beheaded for betraying his trust to the Parliament.

[These entries introduce us to the turbulent period of the civil wars. Tower Hill was now the frequent scene of executions, and Barking Church received the headless bodies of many of the victims. Sir John Hotham and his son were beheaded in consequence of a design to deliver up Hull to the King, which they held for the parliamentary forces. On the first attack upon the town by the royal army, Sir John refused to surrender; but subsequently, influenced by Lord Digby, he was preparing to yield, when fresh officers were sent down by the Parliament, and Sir John superseded. He was soon afterwards brought to trial, for "betraying his trust to the State, for adhering to the enemy, and refusing to supply Lord Fairfax with ammunition; for scandalous words against the Parliament; for endeavouring to betray Hull, and corresponding with the Queen."

Captain Hotham, the son, who was a vigorous republican, had been at first sent to Hull as a spy over his father, and to share the command. Jealous of other officers, he at length deserted the cause of the Parliament and opened a correspondence with the royal forces; which was discovered, and he, with his father, brought to trial, and committed to the Tower. The House of Lords unsuccessfully attempted to save the father, who was appointed to die on the 31st December, and his son the day after; but as the former was on his way to the scaffold, an order came from the Peers for a reprieve of four days. In consequence of this, the son suffered first, dying with great courage, reproaching the ingratitude of the State, and protesting his innocence. The next day the father suffered, a special order having been sent by the Commons. His execution was a sad scene: with spirits broken from hope deferred, and in a state of despair, he laid his head on the block.]

As a sequel to this melancholy narrative, I copy the following entry, which refers to the death—doubtless from grief—of Hotham's daughter, who desired to be buried here with her father:—

June 17. Dorathie, daughter of Sir John Hotham, Knt., and the Ladie Elizabeth his wife.

January 11, 1644. William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded.

[Laud, whose melancholy history is well known, was sequestered and committed to the Tower in 1640. There he remained till he was tried in 1643, and whatever indignities he had committed against others were heaped upon himself in a tenfold degree during his imprisonment and trial. He was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 10th January, dying "with all Christian fortitude and magnanimity." The original sentence of the Commons was characterized by great vindictiveness. See *Journals Ho. Commons, die lune Jany.* 6^o, 1644. "Resolved: that execution shall be done upon the body of W^m Laud Archb^{pp}. of Canterbury upon Friday next, he being attainted of High Treason by Judgment of both houses of Parl^t, and that the Lieut. of the Tower is hereby enjoined to deliver up his body over to the Sheriffs of London, and the Sheriffs are required to see execution done in the accustomed manner upon Tower Hill." The "accustomed manner," was "hanged, drawn, and quartered." The Archbishop presented a petition to the Lords (who supported it) against this sentence, and requested as a peer and a bishop to be *beheaded*. The Commons stood out for the original order, but being pressed by the Lords they gave in, and ordered, on 8th January, "that it might be done by taking off his head only, and that his body shall be delivered to his servants, or some of them, to be by their care interred and buried." Laud had expressed in his Will the desire to be buried at Oxford, and particularly not to be buried in the Tower. His body was, I suppose for convenience, placed in a Vault beneath the Communion Table of Barking Church, the burial being superintended by his faithful steward, George Snayth. Heylin, in his *Life and Death of Laud*, gives the following account of the interment: "His

body being accompanied to the earth with great multitudes of people whom love, or curiosity, or remorse of conscience had drawn together, and decently interred in the Church of Allhallows Barking, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England; in which it may be noted as a remarkable thing, that being whilst he lived the greatest champion of the Common Prayer Book here by law established, he had the honour, being dead, to be buried in the form therein provided, after it had been long disused and almost reprobated in most of the Churches of London." The remains of the Archbishop were not suffered to lie here for many years, but were removed to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1663. I may here appropriately append the following excerpt from the *Vestry Minute Book* of July, 1663. On the 21st of that month and year, the body of the Archbishop was removed to Oxford, and the Vicar, Curate, or Churchwarden appears to have considered the event worthy of poetical treatment, for he inserts these lines:—

" Upon the remoue of the most Rev^d. William Lord Archbp. of Canterburie his bodie from Allhallowes Barking, London, to Ste. John's Colledg, in Oxford, July the xxi^v. 1663.

*When first injustice packt up his high Court,
When usurpation grau'd a broad seale for't,
When death in Butcher's dress did th' ax advance,
And tragique purpose, with all circumstance
Of fright and feare, took up the fatall stage
To set rebellion in its Rule and Rage;
When friendship fainted and late Love starke dead,
When few owned him whom Good Men honored,
Then Barking home then (thus by the world forsook)
The butchered bodye of the Martyre tooke,
Tore up her quiett marble, lodged him sure
In the cheife chamber of her sepulture;
Where he intire and undisturbed hath bin,
Murther'd and mangl'd tho a't's laying in,
Where he's untainted too, free from distrust,
Of a vile mixture with rebellious dust;*

*To make that sure, braue Andrewes begged it meet
 To rot att's Coffin, and to rise att's feet,
 But now our Learned Lawd's to Oxford sent,
 Ste JOHN's is made Ste WILLIAM's monument,
 Made so by 'mselfe, this pious Primate's knowne
 Best by the books and buildings of his owne,
 Whome tho' the accursed age did then deny,
 To lay him where the Royall Reliques lye,
 Which was his due ; Att's bodies next remoue,
 Hee'll Rise and Reigne amongst ye Blest aboue."*

The name of the poet is not appended, and the handwriting differs from the rest of the book, which was kept by a registrar or vestry clerk. I presume the lines were written by Dr. Layfield, the Vicar, Laud's nephew. Heylin's *Life of Laud* is worth reading as the account of a contemporary. There is also a good sketch of his life, &c. in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. lxxxiv. p. 98. See also the *Book of Days* under January 10.] 1649, Jan^y 4. Under this date is a long entry, recording an event to which allusion has been already made—the dreadful accident which happened to the Church and parish, by which the former was defaced and many inhabitants of the latter destroyed by gunpowder. The writing is very indistinct, but not less than thirty deaths must have followed the mishap.

1650, April 23. Colonel Andrewes beheaded ; buried in y^e chancel.

[Colonel Eusebius Andrews, an old Loyalist, implicated in a plot against the Parliament. He was tried by the High Court of Justice, and, notwithstanding an eloquent defence, denying the Court's authority, condemned to suffer as a traitor. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, dying with much firmness and courage. See Cobbett's *State Trials*, vol. v.]

Towards the close of this Register the writing is very bad and there are nearly three years' entries wanting—1650 to 1653. Amongst the omissions must be this :—

1651, Jan^y 20. Geo. Snayth, Steward to Archbp. Laud.

[His tomb remains, a brass plate on the floor of the north aisle, thus :
“ *Here lyeth the body of Geo. Snayth, Esq^r sometime Auditor to Will^m
Laud late Arch Bishop of Canterbury wh^h Geo. S. was born in Durham
23 Aug^t 1602 & Dyed 17 Jan^y 1651. Mors mihi lucrum.*” Snayth’s
name appears as a witness to Laud’s Will. Laud bequeathed “to my
servitor G. Snath 50*l*.” He was buried in this Church at his own
request, desiring to sleep near his master. Arms on the tomb—Ar. a
chevron between three griffins’ heads, erased sable.]

CHAPTER VI.

THE REGISTERS—BOOK II. 1653 TO 1676.

THE second volume appropriately commences with the appointment of a parochial registrar, according to an ordinance of the House of Commons, passed 1653. This act became necessary doubtless from the disturbed state of the parochial system all over the country consequent upon the deprivation of the episcopal clergy in 1643-5. The latter pages of the old book of the Barking Registers (from 1649 to 1651) are most carelessly written, scarcely legible, and full of blanks. Several months are omitted, and the names lost beyond recovery. In the Vestry minute-book of this date, we find record of frequent complaints brought against the minister for neglect of the registers. These, and complaints of a similar kind, help to show that the intruding incumbents were not always so acceptable to the people as they are generally represented to have been. At any rate, the condition of the Register Books of most parishes from 1643 to 1653 prove that the usurpers of the Church's benefices were in many cases far inferior in education, and perhaps also in an adequate sense of duty, than

the more regular clergy whom they superseded. The registrar appointed for this parish in 1653 was Mr. Benj. Shepherd, who commenced his work with a register of

MARRIAGES—and we are at once introduced to an entirely novel order of things. From the year 1653 we find for the first time that publications and marriages were not confined to the Church. By an Act of Parliament, passed in that year, parties wishing to be married were to give in writing their names to the registrar twenty-one days before the marriage, and the names of parents, guardians, &c., all which the registrar should publish, either after morning service in church, or in the market-place on three several market days, and then the marriage might take place, before a *Justice of the Peace*. No other marriage was valid.* Weddings at church were, therefore, abolished. After this explanation, we need not be surprised at entries like the following:—

“Memorandum.—That, according to an Act of Parliament, touchinge marriages and the registering of them, publication was made in the parish church of Allhallows Barkinge, of a marriage agreed upon between John Place, of the ph. of Margarett Moses, London, cooke, and Elisabeth Boswell, of the sd. psh. of Allhallows, widdow, on three several Lord’s daies, at the close of the morninge exercises, i.e., to say, on the 13th, 20th, and 27th daies of November, 1653, agst. whh. no exemption was made. Witness my hand this 2nd day of December, 1653.

BENJAMIN SHEPHERD.”

The above is an entry of publication only. If the parties proceeded to the marriage something like the following (copied from a later entry) was appended:—

“Which said William Milliel and Winifred Davis were married according to Act of Parliament, by me, John Fowke, Esq., Justice of the

* “During the usurpation of Cromwell, Marriage was declared to be merely a civil contract.” Dean Hook’s *Church Dict.*, art. “Matrimony.”

Peace, of the City of London, the 30th day of December, 1653, in the presence of Edmund Wilsmore, of the said parish of Allhallows Barking, cutler, and Nicholas Snowe, clerk of the said parish, I being satisfied that the said persons so married are both auncient people.* Witness my hand the 30th day of December, 1653.

JOHN FOWKE."

This kind of wedding does not seem to have been very popular; for English people are attached to old customs and do not like changes, particularly if they affect personal freedom. The law was therefore so far altered in 1657 as to permit all who desired, to marry in Church and with a religious service; consequently from that year the Book returns to the old form thus:—

Aug^t, 1657. The names of the persons married in the Ch. of A.H.B. according to y^e ancient use and custome.

Aug^t. 3. John Meakin, of y^e parish of St Olave, Southwark, bachelor to Hester Williams of y^e s^d parish widdow.

BAPTISMS are not regularly entered from 1653 to 1657, preference being given to *births* only, according to the act of 1653, which apparently did not recognize infant baptism. There are complaints of the neglect of infant baptism on the part of the Minister in the Vestry Minutes of this date. The Presbyterian "Directory" provided for the baptism of children, but the state of the registers proves that it was not a regular practice. From 1660 the practice of entering "christenings," as well as "births," is general. The following are the most important entries:—

1663, Sept. 20. Thomas, son of Roger and Lucy Hatton.

[Hatton was an Alderman of London.]

1668, Jan. 28. Bridget, the dau^r of Sir Edmund Turner and y^e Lady Margaret his wife.

* Sometimes it is "both of y^e age of 21 years."

1670, Feb. 2. Edmond, the sonne of Edmond Turner, Knt. and Margrett his wife.

1676, May 4. John, the sonne of Capt. John Kempthorne and Ann his wife.

BURIALS. The following are most noticeable :—

1657, Mar. 16. Elizabeth, daur. of Thomas Clendon (Minister).

1659, Apl. 22. Tho^s. Cooper, a Minister.

1660, Mar. 1. Thomas sonne of Sir Tho^s Leare.

1662, Oct. 14. Mr John Dickens.

1662, Oct. 22. Elizabeth, dau^r. of Mr. John Dickens.

[We can identify this young lady with the "Poor Morma" of Pepys' *Diary* : "This night, as I hear by the bell at Barking Church, my poor Morma, whose sickness being desperate did kill her poor father, and he being dead for sorrow, she could not recover, nor desired to live ; but from that time do languish more and more, and so is now dead and buried."]

1663, Dec^r 14. Mrs. Ann Smith, in y^e north quire.

1665.

[In the great plague year, 333 persons were buried ; or five times the average parochial mortality. The most fatal months were August, September, and October, when the numbers were respectively 58, 94 and 75.]

1666, July 26. Sir Roger Hatton.

[Alderman ; possesses a grey marble gravestone in the north aisle of the chancel thus inscribed : "*Here lyeth y^e body of Roger Hatton late Aldⁿ of this City who died 26 July 1666.*" Arms : a chevron between three garbs, and for a difference a crescent surmounted by another.]

1668, Mar. 27. Charles Thornhill, Esq.

[This gentleman had a monument on the floor of the chancel, which is now defaced.]

1668, April 7. A chrisom of Mr. Ed^m Sherman.

[Chrisom has been defined to be a child who dies within a month of baptism.]

1674, Aug^t 27. Sir Sam^l Starling Knt. & Ald.

[Lord Mayor in 1670. Said to have been the son of Samuel Starling of Stoppesley, Luton, Bedfordshire. By his Will dated 1673, he left an estate of 22*l*. per annum to establish a school in East Smithfield, for St. Botolph Aldgate parish. See Lambart's *History of London*, vol. ii. p. 281. There is a curious monument in Allhallows Barking of this Alderman, though there is no tomb. His arms are depicted in stained glass on one of the windows in the north aisle as a sort of memorial of the escape of the Church from the great fire: argent, on a bend az. three square buckles or. Pepys thus refers to him in his account of the fire: "Ald. Starling, very rich man without children, the fire at the next door to him in our lane, after our men had saved his house did give 2*s*. 6*d*. amongst 30 of them, and did quarrel with some that w^d remove the rubbish out of the way of the fire saying that they had come to steal." In the Hall of the Brewers' Company there is this inscription: "*The Right Worll. Sir Samvel Starling, Knight and Alderman of London, a worthy member of the Brewers' Company, did wainscott this parlovr in the yeare 1670, the said Sr. Samvel Starling being then Lord Mair of the Cittie of London.*"]

1675, Dec^r 15. Roger Hatton, Marchaunt.

[Query, the Son of Sir Roger, referred to before?]

CHAPTER VII.

THE REGISTERS—BOOK III. 1676 TO 1749.

ACCORDING to the Vestry Minutes of Sept. 17, 1676, the Vestry complains of the irregularity and neglect of registration by the parish clerk, whose "entries also are not authenticated as the canon requires." They therefore agree that a new book shall be purchased forthwith, and the 70th canon in English and Latin be inscribed upon its title-page. Accordingly we find that Book iii. commences with an elaborately written title opposite to a copy of the canon in question, written with great care, evidently by the hand of a professional scribe. The remainder of the volume is in the autograph of the successive vicars, curates, or parish clerks; it is well kept, and is perfect in every respect. There are many pages in the handwriting of the celebrated Dr. George Hickes, vicar here from 1680 to 1686.

BAPTISMS and BIRTHS; the dates of both being regularly entered. The following are the most remarkable:—

1677, Aug. 14. Thomas, sonne of Capt. John Kempthorne and Ann his wife.

1679, January 25. Frances, daur. of Sir Benj. Newland and Ann his wife.

— Jan. 31. Laud, son of William Cade, clerk, and Elizabeth his wife.*

1681, April 22. Joanna, dau. of Capt. John Kempthorne.

1682, Aug. 8. Mary, dau. of Sir Benjamin Newland and Anne his wife.

1683, June 16. John, son of Capt. John Kempthorne and Ann his wife.

1686, April 3. Simon Peter, an Indyan, serv^t to M^r John Wescot, being about 13 years.

[The names of the sponsors are given.]

1687, Nov. 4. James, son of Sir Pohcaryus Wharton and Theophile.

1688, Jan^y 25. Mary Alysabet, an Indian Black aged 16, servant to M^{rs} Richardson of this p^{sh}.

— Feb^y 9. Benjamin, son of Sir Benjamin Newland and Anne his Lady.

1696, Dec^r 26. Stephen Goddard, Sir Benj. Newland's negro, about 32 years old.

1708, June 27. Mary, dau^r of Sir Roger Dunkley and Elizabeth his wife.

1711, Sep^t 14. William Henry, son of William Hasler and Martha his wife.

[This is the first instance of a double Christian name, and almost the only instance till quite late in the eighteenth century.]

1712, May 26. Littleton, son of Harcourt Masters, Esq^r, and Ann his wife.

1714, Dec^r 19. Jane, dau^r of Sir Harcourt Masters and Lady Ann his wife.

* L. Cade was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, LL.B., 1701. Another Laud Cade was parish beadle in 1790.

1715, Oct. 18. Alexarnder, soon of Archable Brice and his wife.

[I copy this for its choice orthography, evidently by the parish clerk.]

1717, July 3. Dorcas, dau^r of Sir Harcourt Masters and Ann his Lady.

1719, Dec^r 12. Henry Hunter, son of Sir Harcourt Masters and dame Ann.

1721, Dec^r 6. Fleetwood and Nicholas, sons of Capt. Nich^s Haddock and ffrances his wife.

MARRIAGES.

1687, Dec^r 29. John Richardson, M.A., Clerk, of Hendon, in the Co. of Midd., cœlebs, and Alice Billington, soluta, of the same par. were marr^d by licence. John Gaskarth.

[From the year 1682 marriage entries always bear the name of the officiator.]

1689, Ap^l 1. John Gilbert, Clericus, of Thrumpton in the Co. of Notts, cœlebs, and Henrietta Danvers, of S. Clement Danes, soluta, were marred per Licence.

1696, June 1. John Winter, of the Town of Southampton, Widower, and Ann Newland, Dau^r of S^r Benjamin Newland of Allh. Barking, soluta, were marred by Special Licence.

1697, Ap^l 2. Edw^d Littleton, Clericus, of S^t Dunstons in the East, cœlebs, and Mary Collins of the same par., soluta.*

[Very few banns marriages appear. The rule is "per licence," banns

* This word is not common in parish registers. Its meaning is a little uncertain. I take it to designate a single woman; one that is *unbound, disengaged*, not fettered by any espousals or pre-contract. The more common designation is *sola*, as in the Barming Register: "Edward Green of Ditton, *solutus*; and Ann Avery, *sola*." Another meaning has been suggested, viz: a woman "loosed from the power of her parents," i.e. of full age, with her hand and fortune at her own disposal, *in sua potestate, αὐτοκράτωρ*. See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. iii. 236.

the exception. The name of Henry Sachevrell, D.D. is appended to several weddings in 1710.]

1717, Oct. 29. Sir Barntiam Rider of y^e par. of Burton Mount Chelsea, in the co. of Kent, and Susana Littleton of the par. of Chatham in the same county.

BURIALS.

1678, Aug^t 27. Mr^s Ann Layfield, wife of D^r E^d Layfield, Vicar.

1679, Nov. 11. Joan, wife of James Hickson, Esq.

1679, Feby. 16. M^r Anthony Death.

[Possessed a tomb in the body of the Church, which is now lost, inscribed: "*Antonius Death, A.M. Aulae Pembroch. Cantab. Ob. Feb. 9. Æra Christi 1679. Hujus Parochiæ Benefactor Magnus.*" Death's tomb as originally laid is lost, but there is a slab with an English inscription to his memory in the Church porch; probably after the decay of the tomb this slab was prepared for him as a benefactor.]

1679, March, 4. Nicholas, son of Sir Rich. Haddock.

1680, Aug. 10. Doctor Ed. Layfield. [Vicar.]

1681, Sept. 19. M^r W^m Shipman, Merchant.

[Tomb on floor south aisle.]

1681, Dec^r 3. Anne, wife of W^m Smith, Curate.

1684, May 18. Joseph, son of Sir Ric. Haddock.

1688, Sept. 6. M^r W^m Smith, M.A., Reader at this Church.

1689, June 25. James Hickson, Esq.

[Has a handsome monument on the wall of the south aisle, by which it appears that he was an Alderman and Brewer of London. The monument is of white marble, adorned with columns and entablature of the Corinthian order. Arms: or, two eagles' legs in saltier, sable. The epitaph is as follows: "*Near this place lyeth y^e body of James Hickson, Esq^r., who dyed*

16 June, in y^e year of our Lord 1689, of his age 82, who in his life-time built an almshouse for six poor people at South Mims, and at his death endowed it with 24l. per ann. He also provided a school in Plough-yard in this parish for y^e education of 20 poor children; to the Head Master of wh^h he appointed 20l. per annum, his dwelling & two chald. of Coals; & to a writing Master 8l. per ann. He also gave to poor freemen of y^e Brewers' Comp^y. 10l. per ann.; to the poor of y^e Hamlet of Wapping Whitechapel, 3l. per ann., and to fifteen poor people of this parish 2 shifts, 1 pr. hose & 1 pr. shoes yearly. Also to y^e Minister of this parish 20s. for a sermon to be preached yearly on New Year's day, & to y^e Clerk & Sexton 5s. For y^e performing wh^h he gave all his manor of Williats & certain other lands and Tenements in S. Mims afores^d in trust to y^e Brewers' Company. In memory of wh^h pious & charitable acts & as a testimony of their gratitude, Eliz^h Peach & Dorothy Wright, executrices of his last Will, executed this monument."]

1689, Dec^r 20. The Lady Ann, wife of Sir Benj. Newland.

1691, Dec^r 28. The Lady Joanna Kempthorne.

[She lies under a large marble gravestone, on the floor of the "middle aisle," nearly defaced, which describes her as Widow of Sir John Kempthorne, that famous sea commander of his time. Arms: in a lozenge three pine trees fructed impaled with party per chevr. two crescents chf. Admiral Kempthorne resided in a house of the Vicar's, abutting on the south-west side of the Church, which had a door into the south gallery, ordered (by *Vestry Minutes*) to be shut, December 16, 1688.]

1693, Sept. 12. Capt. Sam^l Acreman.

1695, Apl. 15. John Kettlewell.

[The celebrated non-juror. The memorial, consisting of a small white marble tablet with enrichments of cherubim, &c., is placed on the pillar of the easternmost arch of the chancel, thus inscribed :

" Quod mori potuit
Joannis Kettlewell, A.M.

*Eccles. Anglican. Presbyteri, integerrimi instructissimique Viri, Pietatis, modestiæ singularis, ut verbo omnia, vere Christiani. Qualem fateare par est : Qui totius officii nostri rationes—annum adhuc agens vigessimum quartum—feliciter adeo atque ex animo explicuit, ut dictu haud sit facile mores alienos ad virtutem evangelicam formaverit magis, an ad vicum depinxerit suos Ecclesiæ paroch. de Coleshill in agro Warwicensi per annos 7 invigilavit Pastor fidissimus prudentissimusque. Fortunæ tandem utriusque victor, animam Deo reddidit Apr. 12, 1695. Ætat 42. Morte tali vita digna.”**

The *Life of Kettlewell* is prefixed to the complete edition of his works, published by Dr. Hickes and Rob. Nelson in 1719. The funeral rites were solemnized by Bishop Kenn, who read the burial office and the whole evening service at Allhallows Barking, on the occasion. He was buried here by his own desire, “to lie in the same grave where Archbp. Laud was before interred,” within the rails of the altar. The monument was erected by his widow.† I apprehend the epitaph was written by Dr. George Hickes. For further particulars respecting this excellent divine see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., 1., 91; also Lathbury’s *Hist. of the Non-jurors*, p. 164.]

* “Here lies all that could die of John Kettlewell, M.A., a most upright and learned presbyter of the Ch. of England, a man of singular piety and modesty, and, to say all in a word, a true Christian; of whom it is but just to confess, that while he was yet in the 24th year of his age, he so happily and frankly explained all the particulars of our whole duty, that it is not easy to say whether he more formed the manners of men toward evangelical virtue, or painted them to the life. This most faithful and prudent pastor for 7 years watched over his parish Church of Coleshill in Warwick, and at last, victor of both fortunes, he rendered his soul to God, April 12, 1695, aged 42, by a death worthy of such a life.” To this may be added what Rob. Nelson says of Kettlewell; “Learned without pride, wise and judicious without cunning; he served at the altar without either covetousness or ambition; he was devout without affectation; sincerely religious without moroseness; courteous and affable without flattery or mean compliances; just without rigour, charitable without vanity; heartily zealous for the interests of religion without faction.” See Macaulay’s *History of England*, vol. iii., p. 463.

† Who survived her husband many years and was not interred here.

1695, Aug^t 9. Rich. Hutchinson, Esq.

1696, Aug. 17. Giles Lytcott, Esq.

[Has a monument of singular character on the wall of the north chancel aisle. It consists of a single pillar, a Doric column, surmounted by an urn supported by two Cupids and having enrichments of fruit, &c.; at the base is a terrific skull. The epitaph is inscribed on the column: "*Giles Lytcott, late of Stratford Langthorne, in the Co. of Essex, Esq^r. younger son of Sir John Lytcott, of Moulsey, in Surrey, by Margaret, dau^r of Sir Nicolas Overbury, and sister to Sir Thomas who was poisoned in the Tower. He died Aug^t 12th, 1696, in y^e 63 year of his age; and was the first Controller-General of all the accounts of Customs of England and the English Colonies in America, having held office for 25 years. He married Sarah, dau^r and heiress of Rich. Culling, of Woodbury in Devon, by whom he had 5 sons and 5 dau^{rs}. Giles, his eldest son, died in y^e E. Indies in y^e year 1688. His second son died in y^e W. Indies commander of H.M. Ship Pembroke, aged 27 years, in the squadron under Admiral Nevil, in y^e fatal sickness in wh^h so many brave men have lost their lives.*"* Arms: two bars very arg. and sa. with a mullet for a difference impaled with sable, a griffin ramp. segriant or.]

1698, Dec^r 11. Sir Benjamin Newland.

1699, Aug^t 1. John Winder, Esq.

[Has a curious monument on the south wall, an Ionic column supporting a coat of arms and inscription on the pedestal: "*Near this place lyeth interred the body of John Winder, of Gray's Inn, Esq^r. Barrister at Law, eldest son and heir of John Winder, Gent., of Lorton in y^e Co. of Cumberland, where y^e family flourished in a lineal succession above 300 years. He married Lettice, one of y^e co-heirs of William Williams, of Johnby Hall, in the same County, Gentⁿ, by whom he had two children,*

* On the shaft beneath is an inscription to the wife, who died in 1713.

William and Mary, and died 27 July, 1699, aged 47. Also the body of Jonathan Winder, Esq., his third brother, some time agent for y^e honorable India Company in Bengal who died unmarried 12 Jan^y 1717, in the 48th year of his age, pursuant to whose Will and desire his Executors erected this Monument. Likewise the body of Samuel Winder.”]

1700, Mar. 23. The Lady Winn.

1700, May 23. Elizabeth wife of M^r John Pym.

[The memorial remains, a flat stone on the floor of the south aisle.]

1702, Mar. 12. M^r Cha^s Beauvoir.

[Has a monument on the wall of the north aisle chancel—a plain marble tablet, thus inscribed: “*In a Vault lies the Body of Charles De Beauvoir Esq^r descended from an ancient family in Guernsey; he was Son of Charles De Beauvoir D.D. and Tutor to Henry Duke of Gloucester Brother to King Charles y^e 2nd, he married Barker Sherwin daughter of John Sherwin Esq. by whom he had 11 Children whereof 2 of the Sons, viz. Charles & Daniel & 3 of the Daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, & Judith survived him He was one of y^e Searchers of Her Majesty’s Customs House in London in y^e Reigns of Charles y^e 2nd, King James y^e 2nd, King William y^e 3rd and Queen Mary, and Her present Majesty Queen Ann. He departed this life y^e 7th of March Anno Domino 1702 aged 66.*

*Intus Belvoræ, Guernsæis flenda poetis,
Non indigna domus, Ossa sepulta jacent,
Quem suus optaret socium Glovernus, Egena
Hunc famulum gravibus Gens habuere Malis.
Quisquis es, Hunc cupias factis æquare, parentem
Invenias similem, filia, nupta virum.**

* Within—not unworthy of such a home—lie buried the remains of Beauvoir, to be lamented by Guernsey poets. Him whom their Gloucester would have wished for a friend that unhappy race had for a servant in their heavy misfortunes. Whoever thou art, be desirous of equalling this man in his deeds. O daughter, when thou art married, mayst thou find a like parent and a similar husband!

In the same Vault in the middle Chancel lyes interred the Body of Daniel, younger Son of Charles De Beauvoir Esq^e and Barker his Wife who died 6th of December 1706 in the 18th year of his age. In the same Vault the Body of Charles their eldest Son who died the 24th of August 1719 in y^e 36th year of his age.

In the same Vault lyes the Body of Jane their 2nd Daughter who was married to William Dowman Esq^e of the County of Cambridge, Gentleman. She died y^e 1st of March 1723 in the 41st year of her age.

In the same Vault lyes the Body of Barker Wife of Charles De Beauvoir Esq^e who died much lamented by her Children which survived her, 3rd of March 1724 in y^e 72 year of her age. In the same Vault lyes the Body of Judith Lillie, Widow, Daughter of the said Charles De Beauvoir and Barker his Wife who died 15th July 1742. Likewise Elizabeth another Daughter who died 12th January 1742.” Arms; arg. a chevron between three cinque foils gu. impaled with sable, a griffin ramp. Segr. between three crosses patty fitched or, and for the crest a demidragon vert.]

1703, Dec^r 1. M^{rs} Sarah Gaskarth—dum conjugii societas, fuit per Decennium, breve tempus, O felicem mei, uxor mea, charissima mihi, amantissima mei; Omnis mecum in vita hac instabili varietatis, tum qua in Hominum moribus et ingenio, tum qua in rebus sunt, vicissitudinum, qua fidelitate, qua prudentia, consors! Lætorum lætamen, molestiarum remedium atque allevamentum. Cujus cum scribo nomen, recitoque diuturnus, dolor ac desyderium refricantur. Sed heu ista quam frustra sunt!

JOHN GASKARTH, D.D.

1711, Oct^r 4. Fullwood Bright.

[See the Chapter on *Benefactions and Charities.*]

1713, Oct 18. Barabas, soon of Barabas Bowen.

[What could induce a man to desire to perpetuate such an *unchristian* name?]

1714, Feb^y 7. Sir Rich. Haddock at Lea, in Essex.

1714, Aug. 19th. Col^l Nath^l Long.

[Epitaph inscribed on the Lytcott monument (see p. 97): "*Here are likewise interr^d the body of Col^l Nath^l Long who died the 14th August 1714; and Sarah Long his onely wife daughter of Giles Lytcott Esq^r who died 3 Jan^y 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ both aged 63.*"]

1719, Dec^r 15. Dame Anne Masters.

[Tomb on the floor of the south aisle, inscribed: "*Ann Masters wife of Sir Harcourt Masters, Aldⁿ by whom she had 19 childⁿ, whereof ten survived, deceased Dec^r 10, 1719, aged 42.*" *]

1720, Oct 20. John Nutt.

[Tomb on the floor of the middle aisle.]

1721, May 21. Charles Wathen.

[Monument on the wall of the north aisle; there are also several of the same name commemorated on slabs in the body of the Church. C. W.'s monument is close to the north-west door, thus inscribed: "*Opposite to this monument in the middle aisle lies interred the body of Charles Wathen, Citizen and Draper, late of this parish, who resigned up his life on 16 May, 1721, aged 63 years; the indulgent parent of 9 children, by his wife Elizabeth, viz: five sons, Charles, Edward, George, John, and William; and four daughters, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Catherine, Hannah, most of whom preceded their father to the grave; the two Elizabeths and Catherine in their infancy; Edward in a more advanced age of a consumption; George, endeavouring to save a companion was unfortunately drowned; William received his death wound in battle with a pirate in the E. Indies, and John followed, dying at Antigua. Near the father's ashes under a marble stone are deposited those of his daughter Hannah, the virtuous and beloved wife of Thomas Gordon, of this parish, together with five of their infant children, whose exemplary conduct and lowly Christian*

* Sir H. Masters was Sheriff in 1717, but never Mayor.

piety throughout her whole life, make less wonderful her enduring with the greatest patience and resignation that painful and lingering illness which put an end to her mortal days, on the 1st July 1740, in the 40th year of her age; adjoining, underneath the same stone, lie the remains of her eldest brother Charles Wathen, who died on the 5th March 1745, in the 60th year of his age; a plain honest man of great industry and application to business, which was blessed with a great success, leaving no issue. This monument is erected out of respect and gratitude to him and all by the above mentioned Thomas Gordon in behalf of his daughter Elizabeth, the only surviving child of the family. Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Wathen the elder, died the 21st June, 1751, aged 83 years. Grace, the wife of Charles Wathen the younger, died 7th March, 1753, aged 59 years."]

1721, Sep. 12. John Lander.

[Monument, a slab on floor of south aisle.]

1722, Nov. 11. William Heaster.

[Tomb on middle aisle floor.]

1726, Jan^y 12. James Graves, Esq^r.

[Has a monument on the east wall of the south aisle, inscribed: "*In memory of Mr. James Graves, Clerk of the Petitions to the Hon^b Navy-board, who died Jan^y 8th 1726, aged 49. He left 10l. to purchase copies of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' for the charity children, when leaving school. Ito, et fac similiter.*"]

1732, Dec^r 17. The Rev^d Dr John Gascarth.

[Vicar; the first instance in these registers of a clergyman being entitled *Rev.*, either before or after death. I believe the use of this title during life is quite modern.]

1732, Jan^y 31. Joseph Taylor, Esq^r and Mary Taylor his wife.

[This monument exists on the floor of the nave, inscribed thus; "*Hic jacet Joseph Taylor armiger una cum uxore sua Maria qui summo cum amore et mutua benevolentia post annos plus triginta quinque exactos eodem morbo*

(scilicet *Hydrope*) *absumpti, eodem die ex hac vita simul discesserunt, spe non inani ad meliorem resurgendi, ubi, nuptiis licet nihil loci sit, illorum efflorescet amor plusquam nuptialis cælestis et in omnia secula duraturus. Erat ille Sandfordiæ juxta Tew Majorem in com. Oxon natus, ejusdem com^æ per unum annum Vicecomes, Quo munere ornari satis gloriæ sibi duxit, Nam modestia haud vulgari affectus, Honores mereri maluit quam experiri. Erat in commercio probus, impiger, fortunatus; in notos et vicinos comis et benignus erga cognatos liberalis et munificens; Omnium denique amans et benefaciendi cupidus. Uxorem habuit sui quam simillimam prorsus dignam. Obierunt 23^o die Januar. A.D. 1732. Ille Ætatis suæ 66; hæc 60."**]

1736, May 14. Henry Cowdery.

[Tomb on north aisle floor. Was Vestry Clerk for 40 years.]

• 1739, April 4. Mary Blake.

[Tomb, a slab on south aisle floor.]

1740, Apl. 18. Rev^d Christopher Clarkson.

1740, July 17. Ann Colleton from Stratford in Essex.

[This lady has an ambitious monument under the east window in the

* Here lies Joseph Taylor, armiger, together with his wife Maria, who, after spending more than 35 years in the utmost love and mutual affection, being carried off by the same disorder (namely by dropsy), departed together from this life on the same day, with no vain hope of rising again to a better life, where, although there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage, their more than nuptial love shall bloom celestial and last for ever and ever. He was a native of Sandford, near Great Tew, in the county of Oxford, and High Sheriff of the same county for one year, to be adorned with which function he considered a sufficient honor, for, being endued with no ordinary moderation, he was more willing to deserve than to make trial of public offices. He was in business honest, diligent and successful; amongst his friends and neighbours courteous and obliging; towards his relations liberal and munificent; and, finally, loving and desirous of benefiting everyone. He had a wife exactly like and in all respects worthy of himself. They died 23rd January, 1732; he being 66, she 60 years old. See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 14: "Joseph Taylor, Esq., late High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Master of the Coopers' Company and a Common Councilman for Tower Ward, reputed worth £40,000."

south aisle chancel, from the chisel of Scheemakers. It represents a sarcophagus with a bust of the deceased, weeping boys, &c. The inscription describes her as "*youngest daughter of Sir Peter Colleton of St. James', Bart., at whose desire and cost this tomb was erected in memory of her and the family of the Richardsons of this parish, particularly Rob. Richardson; Katherine his wife, eldest dau^r of Sir P. Colleton and their 4 children.*" Ann Colleton left 20*l.* to the Ward School, and 10*l.* per annum to the poor. For the Colleton family, their history, &c., see Betham's *Baronetage*, and Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*.]

1741, Mar. 5. James Hunter, Esq^r.

[Has a plain slab on the floor of the south aisle, which commemorates others of the same name.]

1744, Aug^t 17. Francis Sherwood.

[Has a monument on the south wall, inscribed: "*Near this place lies interred the body of Francis, younger son of Richard and Joanna Sherwood, who departed this life the 13th of August, 1744, in the 12th year of his age. He was of a sweet good nature and filial love the most endearing, of a bright and solid understanding, having an uncommon quick apprehension, and for his years a vast length of reason, in whom his afflicted father, after the death of his truly virtuous and learned elder son Richard, M.D., and that of his dearly beloved wife Joanna, which followed, had next under God, his greatest hope of consolation. In memory of all whom the s^d Rich. Sherwood, the father, with the utmost grief of heart, hath caused to be erected this monument.*"*]

1744, Jan^y 28. The Rev^d M^r Cha^s Stuart, Curate of the parish.

1747, May 28. Edw. Elmsdale.

[Tomb on south aisle floor.]

* Arms below: Per bend sinister, sa. and ar., a bull pass. regard. ermine.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REGISTERS.—BOOK IV., 1752 TO 1812.

THIS Book contains marriages from 1752 to 1762; christenings from 1749 to 1798; and burials from 1752 to 1812. It is in many places carelessly written; but, the material being parchment, it is on the whole well preserved.

Of baptisms and marriages there are no entries of consequence. The following are the most important:—

BURIALS.

1754, Jan^y 10. Robert Stainbank.

1756, Jan^y 16. Thomas Stainbank, from Mark Lane.

[Tomb remains on south aisle floor.]

1758, May 9. Thomas Gordon, Esq^r of Tower Liberty.

[Possesses an elaborate monument under the east window of the north aisle chancel, inscribed: "*I know that my Redeemer liveth: Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Gordon, Esq., whose public spirit and consummate propriety distinguished him an ornament and honour to society; in the tender and more delicate connections of private life it was his singular felicity to command esteem, confidence, and affection. He died May 1, 1758, in the 56th year of his age. Elizabeth Gordon lamenting the inexpressible loss of her affectionate parent has caused this to be erected to his beloved memory, a monument not of his praise but of her own gratitude and*

affliction." The whole is ambitious but tasteless, as some of the Vestry evidently considered, even at the tasteless period of its erection : see *Vestry Minutes* of 1759 ; " A motion was made and the question put, *That the monument now erecting for the late Mr. Gordon is a nuisance ; it was resolved in the negative.*"]

1758, Nov. 7. Slingsby Bethel, Esq^r.

[Alderman of Walbrook ward ; Lord Mayor in 1755-6 ; M.P. for London ; President of the British Herring Fishery, &c. It is singular that there should have been four Lord Mayors interred in this Church and not one of their monuments, if they ever possessed any, should remain.*]

* There are over the Corporation Pew of this parish, three elegant iron sword-rests, in memory of as many Lord Mayors, inhabitants of the parish during their year of office. The one on the south side, which is the smallest and least elegant, was erected to commemorate the mayoralty of Sir John Eyles, Bart., Lord Mayor in 1727. It bears upon two shields: 1. Sir John's own arms, *Argent* a fess engrailed, and in chief three fleur-de-lis *sable*. 2. The arms of the Haberdashers' Company, Barry nebule of six *argent* and *azure*, on a bend *gules* a lion passant, gardant *or*. Above these shields are also the arms of the City of London, and higher still the Royal arms of England, with an iron gilt crown above them. The central of the three sword-bearers was erected to commemorate the mayoralty of Slingsby Bethel, Esq., in 1755. This is confirmed by the Vestry minutes of Oct. 23, 1755: " Ordered, that it be left to the church-wardens to alter the Corporation Pew in the Church for the reception of Slingsby Bethel, Esq., Lord Mayor Elect, in the same manner as it was done in the mayoralty of Sir John Eyles, and to provide a handsome sword-iron, with proper arms and decorations." Accordingly the erection bears the following arms: 1. Those of Bethel, *argent* on a chevron between three boars' heads couped five, an estoile *or*. 2. Those of the Fishmongers' Company, *azure*, three dolphins naant in pale, between two pairs of lucies, salterwise proper, crowned *or*, on a chief *gules*, six keys in three saltiers, *or*; and above these the City and Royal arms surmounted by a crown as before. The sword-rest nearest the middle aisle is very large and handsome. It was erected pursuant to an order of Vestry, to commemorate the mayoralty of another parishioner, Sir Thomas Chitty, in 1760. It bears the arms: 1. Of Chitty, *gules* a chevron *ermine* in chief three talbots' heads, erased, *argent*. 2. Those of the Salters' Company, per chevron *azure et gules*, three sprinkling salts *argent*; with the City and Royal arms and the crown as before. In the *London Directory* of 1738 Bethel is described as " Merchant of Tower Hill "; and Chitty as " Grocer opposite the Custom House." For the family of Eyles, see Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, p. 190.

1763, Feb^y 19. Rev^d Thomas Louder.

1763 June 28. Edmund Proudfoot, Esq^r.

1766, Aug. 29. John Winder, Esq^r.

1767, May 11. Mary Warren.

[Tomb, middle aisle floor.]

1767 Dec^r 25. Rev^d Charles Turner.

1768, July 28. Joseph Dent.

1790, Feb^y 20. Isaac Dent.

[The brothers have a large monumental tablet on the south wall, near the gallery, inscribed : "*Near this place is interred the body of Joseph Dent, of Great Tower Street, who departed this life July 22nd, 1768 ; aged 64 years ; also of Isaac Dent, of Birchin Lane, who died Feb^y 15, 1790, aged 76 years. This monument was erected to their memory by their grateful nieces Elizabeth and Mary Hearle, of Limehouse.*"]

1770, Feb^y 11. Richard Roman, Esq^{re}.

[Deputy of the Tower Ward, lies buried under a large slab on the floor of the nave.]

1772, June 7. Sam^l Freeman, Esq^{re}. (Deputy.)

1773, Jan^{ry} 11. Revnd Sam^l Freeman.

[The tomb of the Freemans is on the floor of the south aisle.]

1775. Augst 28. Morgan Lloyd Grey, Esq^{re}

1775, Sept^r 4. Edward Alexander.

[Has a marble monument on the wall of the north aisle surmounted by a profile; the inscription is: "*Sacred to the Memory of Mr. Edward Alexander, Citizen and Glazier, and many years an inhabitant of this parish, whose remains are deposited near the font in this Church ; as a tradesman he was eminent in his profession, nor less distinguished for those social characteristics which engage esteem and command respect than he was*

for filling the other departments of life with manly dignity and inflexible integrity. He departed this life Aug^t 28, 1775, aged 62 years.

*Death has no dread what but frail life imparts,
Nor life true joy but what kind death improves."*

According to the *Vestry Minutes* of this date, Alexander's executors paid for this monument 5*l.* 5*s.* to the vicar and a similar sum to the parish.]

1779, Oct^r. Sarah Tidd.

[Tomb middle aisle floor, to several of this name.]

1782, Mar. 9. Rev^d W. Roman.

[Curate and Lecturer; of St. John's College, Oxford; Chaplain to Winterbottom, Lord Mayor, 1752, at whose election he preached a sermon; also Vicar of Upper Clatford and Farringdon, in the county of South Hants. Has a tablet to his memory, and that of his wife, on the south wall close to the west gallery, inscribed: "*To the memory of the Rev^d. Wm. Roman, Bachelor of Laws, many years Lecturer of this parish. He departed this life Feb^r 28, 1782, aged 59 years; also of Mrs. Jane Roman wife of the above; she died March 3, 1802, aged 62 years; also of their daughter Jane, who died an infant. This simple but not the less grateful tribute of affection bears witness to an union which was gifted by the blessing of Heaven with uninterrupted happiness; they had but one wish, and that was to make each other happy and render themselves worthy of resting in the bosom of their Redeemer.*"

1783, May 6. Rev^d George Stinton, D. D.

[Vicar; has a plain tablet on the east wall, south aisle chancel. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1783.]

1785, Nov. 7. Fred^k Vincent, Esq^r.

1786, June 13. Ann Wray.

[The Wrays have a tomb on the south aisle floor.]

1786, Dec^r 14. W^m Gordon, Esqr. removed by a faculty for St James', Rochester, Kent.

[Which is duly recorded on a slab in the lobby at the west entrance.]

1797, Feb^y 16. Sam^l Proudfoot, Esq^r.

[Has a monument, an oval tablet, on the wall south aisle chancel, and beneath are the arms, on a shield a boot and spur, with motto, *In hoc signo vinces*. The inscription is: "*In the vault beneath this place are deposited the remains of Sam^l Proudfoot, Esq^r of Clapham Common, Surrey, who died 8th Feb^y 1797, aged 63 years. He was the last survivor of several sons and daughters of Edmund Proudfoot, formerly of this parish, merchant, deceased, the remains of whom and also one of his daughters are deposited in the same vault.*"]

1801, Jan^y 16. Thomas Scale.

[A plain marble tablet on east wall of south aisle chancel, inscribed: "*In the great vault near this place lie the remains of Mr. Thomas Scale of this parish who died 7 Jan^y 1801, aged 53 years.*"]

1806, Feb^y 15. John Crosier, Esq^r.

[Tablet on east wall, south aisle, "*Sacred to the Memory of John Crosier, Esq^r late of Catherine Court, who died Feb^y 6, 1806, aged 71 years, whose remains are deposited in the great vault near this place.*"]

1807, June 14. Jane Bland in the chancel vault.

[Tablet in corner of north aisle chancel wall, inscribed "*To the memory of Jane, relict of Joseph Bland, Esq^{re} merchant of London, died June 8, 1807, aged 60 years, whose remains are deposited in the Vicar's chancel vault of this Church.*"]

1809, June 21. Josiah Lucas, Esq^r.

1809, Aug^t 8. Andrew Mackay, LL.D., F.R.S.

[Mathematician and Astronomer. See *European Magazine*, for 1809.]

CHAPTER IX.

THE REGISTERS.—BOOKS V. TO XIII., 1763 TO 1850.

THE Fifth Book contains *Marriages* only, and is the oldest printed Register. It is printed in the form required by the Act of 26 Geo. II., entitled "An Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages." The entries range from 1763 to 1802, and the book is perfect in every respect.

1763, Dec^r 15. Samuel Parr of the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the county of Middlesex Widower and Margaret Cox of this parish Spinster.

[Samuel Parr, an Apothecary at Harrow, was father of the celebrated Dr. Parr. The first wife, mother of the Dr., died in November, 1762. The second marriage, as is usual in such cases, gave considerable offence to the children of the deceased wife, and especially to her son Samuel. See Field's *Life of Dr. Parr*: "Before the expiration of a year after the death of his first wife, Mr. Parr was induced to marry again to the great offence of his son, then in his 16th year, who on that occasion sturdily declined to exchange the garb of mourning for a dress more suitable to the season of bridal festivity. Margaret Cox was the daughter of Dr. Cox, formerly Head Master of Harrow School." By referring to the dates it will be at once seen that the biographer is erroneous in part of his statement. If the Register be accurate Mr. Parr could not have married again "before the expiration of a year." The first wife died in the

month of November, 1762, and the second marriage did not take place till December, 1763, so that thirteen months elapsed between the two events.]

1766, 28 Jan. Rev^d. Hugh Pugh and Mary Bigg by license.

[Pugh was Curate of this parish.]

1774, 27 Dec^r. Ashton Thorpe, D.D., and Mary Neale.

1778, Ap^l 4. Rev^d. Henry Du Cane, of Coggeshall, Essex, and Louisa Desmadryl, of this parish.

1794, May 6. Henry Butts Owen, Clerk, and Mary Twedale of Creeting All Saints.

[Owen was Curate and Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, for more than 50 years. He was a man of some scholarship and author of several pamphlets on the Greek text of the *Gospels* and the *Septuagint*. In these, he attempted to revive the ancient charge brought against the Jews of wilfully corrupting the text of the Septuagint. It is generally believed by modern scholars that such charges are unjust.]

1797, July 26. John Quincy Adams, Esq., of Boston, in N. America, and Louisa Catherine Johnson, Spinster, of this parish, by license.

[Adams was son of the second, and himself afterwards the sixth President of the United States. At the date of this marriage he was thirty years old, and must have been on his way to Berlin, since he was sent during the first year of his father's presidency (1797) on a mission to the Prussian states.]

Books VI. to XIII.—are all modern Registers, printed according to the various modern Acts. They contain little more than the bare names of unknown individuals. The following from the burial books—with the exception of Taylor and Thomas—are also recorded upon monuments in the Church :—

1813, Jan^y 21. George Bunyon.

[Tablet in the south aisle chancel to “ *Mr. Geo. Bunyon died Jan^y 14, 1813, aged 36 years, whose remains are in the great vault underneath.*”]

1814, Feb 25th. Margaret Taylor, and Mary Ann Thomas, aged respectively 15 and 14, burnt to death at the Custom Ho. Fire on Saturday, 12 Feby. 1814, at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 6, A.M. The remains of both in the same coffin.

1816, Nov. 16. John Reed of Peckham.

1818, Sept. 12. Samuel Walker.

[Monument north aisle chancel. "*S.M. Mr. Sam^l Walker, who was upwards of 50 years an inhabitant of this parish and died 6 Sept. 1818, aged 70. A vault in the N. A. of this Church encloses his mortal remains.*" The names of his wife and daughter are inscribed on the same tomb.]

1822, May 17. Eliz^h Sedgewick.

1824, Feb^y 2. John Farrer of Clapham.

[Monument on wall of the north chancel aisle, inscribed: "*In memory of John Farrer, Esq^r of Clapham, formerly an inhabitant of this parish, who died 24 Jan^y 1824, aged 87, also of Sarah his first wife, who died 1 Oct^r 1783; Nathan his brother who died 6 April, 1799 & Elizabeth Tarbut his sister who died 22 Feb^y 1800; whose remains are all deposited in a vault near this spot.*"]

1826, Mar. 31. William Harry Butler.

[Monument on south wall, tablet inscribed: "*To the memory of Mr. W^m Henry Butler who departed this life the 29 day of March 1826 in the 46th year of his age, whose mortal remains are in the family vault on the S. side of the ground.*"]

1828, July 5. Margaret Nixon.

[Monument on north wall, tablet inscribed: "*To the memory of Margaret, wife of John Nixon Esq^r died 28 June 1828 aged 68 years, whose remains are interred in the large vault; also George Burrell Nixon Esq^r who died 18 Jan^y 1837, aged 35 years.*"]

1832, June 24. William Garrett.

[Monument—a sarcophagus on south wall, inscribed: “ *To the memory of Mr. William Garrett, resident Householder of this parish upwards of 49 years, whose mortal remains are interred in the great vault. He departed this life on Trinity Sunday 1832 aged 67 years respected and regretted by all who knew him; also of Mrs. Mary Garrett relict of the above who suddenly departed this life April 14, 1836, aged 69 years. Her remains are deposited by her express desire close to those of her revered husband.*”]

1832, Aug. 3. W^m. Marishall.

1835, Oct. 31. Joseph Steele, 90 years.

[Tomb on pillar of chancel arch. : “ *I.H.S. S. M. of Joseph Steele, Esq^r of Acrewallis in the County of Cumberland, for upwards of 70 years an inhabitant of this parish. He died Sept. 30, 1835, in the 90th year of his age respected and regretted by all who knew him. This testimonial of affectionate gratitude is consecrated to his memory by Catherine Augusta Harrison.*”]

1841, Mar. 31. John Drinkald.

[Tomb a slab on south wall.]

1841, Ap^l 27. John Nixon.

[Marble slab, sarcophagus shape, wall north aisle, inscribed, “ *S. M. John Nixon, Esq^r of Clapham Comⁿ who died 18 April 1841, in the 83rd year of his age.*”]

1846, Nov. 7. Henry Gostling White, 42 years Curate of this par. aged 79 years.

[Tomb a plain gothic monument, on south wall.]

1849, Ap^l 26. Thomas Loud Sedgewick.

[Monument on east wall north aisle chancel.]

1850, May 11. Frances Mary Hamilton.

[Wife of the Curate of the parish; monument on south wall.]

*Author of Letters from a Father to his son
pub 1819*

CHAPTER X.

KEY TO THE TOMBS AND MONUMENTS, EACH TOMB BEING RECORDED
IN ITS ORDER.

North wall, commencing at the West end by the gallery.—Wathen, Sherwood, Alexander, Nixon, Dr. Hameus, Lytcott, Bonalia, De Beauvoir, Bland.

North aisle of chancel, East wall.—John Farrar, Gordon, Walker, Sedgewick, Dennis, (brass shield), Joseph Steele.

East wall, South aisle chancel.—Kettlewell, Graves, Dr. Stinton, Bunyon, Colleton, Crosier, Scale.

South wall, beginning at the East end.—Goldsmith, Proudfoot, Winder, White, Hamilton, Drinkald, Hickson, Butler, Covell, Dent, Garrett, Roman, Armer (pillar).

South aisle floor.—Wray, Stainbank, Elmsall, Reed, Pym, Bassano, Blake, Master, Hunter, Rawson, Lander, Rusche, Tonge, Thynne.

Nave floor.—Roman, Gordon, Hutchinson, Holder, Taylor, Nutt, Leaver, Kempthorne, James, Gilbert, Wathen, Evingar, Burnell, Freeman, Marishall, Tidd, Warren.

North aisle floor.—Snaith, Bignell, St. Barbe, Cowdery, Shipman, Virby, Bacon, Marishall, Hatton, Hycrell, Roberts, Denham, Farrar.

Lobby at entrance.—Death, Gordon, Greaves, Hall, Presgrave, Barrett, Wilkins, Perry.

Engine-house.—Turpin, H. Johnson, Kavanagh, Field, Ceal,—besides several matrices of Brasses.

Churchyard, principal tombs.—Coreoran, Steele, Creaton, Butler, Davenport, Gaskarth, Gapp (porch), Robinson, Steele, Dr. Gittens.

CHAPTER XI.

VESTRY MINUTES AND CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

THERE are in the Church chests many interesting volumes of this kind, but none older than 1629. I have already frequently quoted from these volumes in illustration of the history of the Church, or of individuals who have been members of the Vestry; I shall now proceed to make extracts referring to more general topics. The first volume of the *Vestry Minutes* extends from 1629 to 1666, and presents us with a record of the proceedings of the Vestry during those years. It contains much that is curious, illustrative of the manners, customs, and dominant opinions of the period—the disturbed seventeenth century. The first fact which we gather from this volume is, that Allhallows Barking from “time immemorial” had been governed by a *Select Vestry*. The Vestrymen were thirty in number, who chose the Churchwardens, raised and voted the rates for Church and poor, administered the charities, appointed overseers, collectors, surveyors, and all other parish officers, except the clergyman. They also exercised the right of filling up vacancies in their own body, so that practically they were a self-elected body.* It is interesting to find these old vestrymen doing all in their power to make their vestry select

* The Select Vestry was abolished in 1812, after Counsel's opinion that it was “illegal.” There is now in all respects an “open” Vestry.

in every sense; for on page 3 there is the record of the dismissal of one *George Chester* from the vestry, and subsequently his prosecution before the Lord Mayor, for various misdemeanors, chiefly for fraud and extortion.

This book contains the *Annual Inventory of Goods* belonging to the Church, from the Communion plate to the brooms and brushes used by the sexton for cleaning purposes, compiled by each outgoing Churchwarden on delivering up his trust to his successor.

The *Vestry Minutes* chiefly relate to matters connected with providing for the poor. They reveal anything but a bright picture of the condition of the pauper population at this period of our history. This parish appears to have been specially subject to pauperism, from its situation. Tower Hill was always the resort of beggars, and the waterside of poor labourers, who in stagnant times of trade were apt to become chargeable to the parish; the book is, therefore, full of complaints of pauperism, suggestions and plans for its relief, and expedients to render the parish more and more free from it; thus:—

On the 12th May, 1647, the “Vestry takes into consideration the destitute condition of the poor, and it is ordered that a collection for the poor shall be made every second Sabbath in the month; the Churchwardens shall stand at the door with the sidesmen and collectors to receive the freewill offerings of the parishioners.”

Orders of this character frequently appear: they do not seem to have been attended with much success; the rate seems to have been always insufficient and very difficult to collect and recover.

In their fatherly care of the poor, the Churchwardens, very properly, on the 28th May, 1653, “summon Goodman Dawson and his wife, parish pensioners, before the Vestry, because they w^d not let their daughter, aged seventeen, go out to service, and stop their pension so long as they encourage such indolence.” It were well if a similar power were still exercised.

In the same year, 1653, the parishioners chose the first Vestry Clerk,

under the title of "Register of the proceedings of the Vestry." Their choice fell upon Mr. George Whately, who agrees to "take 3*l*. per annum for his trouble."

On the 10th July, 1654, "the two Churchwardens went about Rose and Seething Lane precincts, with Mr. Bell and Mr. Hayes, Collectors for the poor, and Mr. Shepherd, Constable, to distrain those that would not pay their arrears to the poor, which accordingly they did perform and collected so much that the account was completed, and the Collectors fully satisfied all their disbursements."

October 5, 1654. Mr. Mullinex, Churchwarden, reports "Elizabeth Watts on Custom House Key in this parish had run away and left two small children on the parish." The Vestry resolves to apply to the Lord Mayor, after strict search made, "to give power to seize certain property left behind, for the support of the children."

At their meeting on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1654, the Vestry, "in consequence of the great number of the poor, resolves to petition the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on account of the necessitous condition of the parish, arising from the Custom House bringing so many watermen, lightermen, carmen, and others, now in great distress, and also on account of the misery caused by the accident with gunpowder, which has thrown many families into poverty, and left children found and not owned at the charge of the parish, so that grate, grate, very grate are your petitioners wants, and may it please your Honours in tender compassion to afford the parish some larger proportion of allowance towards their relief, without which they are unable to maintain so great a charge."

On April 8, 1655, "John Wittaker an ill husband and exorbitant liver being one that hath no care or regard to provide for his family was called before the Vestry and reprov'd, and required to give security for good behaviour and threatened with prosecution. His landlady, Widow Squire, was also called and admonished not to harbour strangers who become chargeable."

At the Vestry of April 19, 1655, the Sexton is ordered "to toll the Great Bell at 6 morning and evening." A tradition I suppose of the ancient curfew.

On April 29, 1655, the Vestry orders "a Monthly Collection for the poor every second Sabbath and four times a year a collection for poor strangers." At the same Vestry a collection is made for the Protestants of Savoy. The list commences with Alderman Andrews, who gives 3*l*., and the Minister, who gives 12*s*. There are twenty names of subscribers, and 57*l*. is the total sum.

All through the Commonwealth the poor seem to have been very destitute and distressed; and no sufficient means were taken to check pauperism. In fact Cromwell inaugurated a middle class revolution rather than a popular one. From the disturbed state of the parochial economy and the necessary breaking up of the parochial system, which followed the spread of Independency and Calvinism, masses of the people who needed most the influences of religion and charity were overlooked, and the attention of Christians devoted to doctrinal discussion rather than practical benevolence; besides which, the principle of "Independency" encouraged rather the care of a "believing congregation," than that of an outlying, destitute, and depraved population.* The necessitous and neglected condition of the poor during the Commonwealth is proved by an ordinance of the Lord Mayor, passed 12th February, 1655, which enjoins "House-keepers to gather together all their broken bread and meat, and that every parish shall appoint basketmen to collect it from house to house, and the Churchwardens shall distribute it to such of the poor sort of people as they shall appoint."

There is an amusing entry under the date of Sept. 4, 1656, respecting the non-attendance of Vestrymen:—"This afternoon at 3 of the clock was

* This opinion does not apply to modern "Congregationalists," who fully recognize the duty of missionary effort, both at home and abroad.

summoned a Vestry to advise and consult the weighty affairs of the parish. And the Churchwardens attended in the Vestry from 3 to 5 during all which appeared only 6 Vestrymen, which was not a full vestry. These they were forced to dismiss to the great hindrance of the Parish affairs which I am here ordered to notify for prevention of the like mischief hereafter. Geo. Whately, Registr."

On 4th December, 1656, the Vestry makes the curious order "that children are not to be allowed to sit on the pulpit stairs."

At the meeting of August 24, 1657, the Vestrymen settled the amount of fine for the future to be taken of them that refuse the office of Churchwarden, which they resolve shall be "15*l.* at the most and 10*l.* at the least."

On the 16th December, 1657, they order the erection of "stocks and whipping-post required by the statute at the Churchy^d corner in Tower Street against Mr. Lowe's the draper's with a convenient shed over them."

The following memoranda will illustrate some of the changes that took place when Presbyterianism was forsaken for Episcopacy at the Restoration :—

August 20, 1662. The Vicar desires "that the Communion Table be removed to its old place and decently relayed in." His wishes are fulfilled by an order of the Vestry, "that the Table be set altarwise, its ancient place." This order does not seem to have been directly obeyed; but an injunction reaches the Vestry, Dec. 15, 1662, from the Bishop of London, which is immediately and unanimously adopted, and it is resolved "that the Communion Table be restored to its accustomed place before the passing of the Directory, at the east end of the chancel." Hence the following entry in the Churchwardens' *Account Book* of the same date :—

"Paid for replacing the rails and Comⁿ Table to east end, 30*l.* 4*s.*"

Under the date of 1663 the Registrar has copied "*The Act for regulating the Select Vestries, Anno xv. Caroli II.*, for preventing evils that may arise from Vestrymen not conforming to the government and discipline of

the Church of England." By this act all Vestrymen are required by the 29th September, 1663, to subscribe, before the Bishop or his Chancellor, the "*Declaration of the Act of Uniformity*." The Churchwardens on the 1st September call the Vestry together, producing the Act, and requesting such as approve to sign it in the presence of Dr. Chaworth, Registrar of the See of London. Only fifteen of the Vestrymen do so; fifteen fresh names are therefore proposed and elected; amongst these are Sir John Harrison, Alderman Sternell and Alderman Hatton, with the Vicar, Curate, and Lecturer for the time being.

The following extract from the Minute book affords a specimen of the losses which befel individual citizens through the great fire of 1666. The date is 1669:—

"A report was made to this Vestry of the arrears of rent owing by Mr. Tho^s Abrahall for the house in which he sometime dwelt, commonly known by the name of the Blue Bell, being in all 3 years and 1 qu^r, due at Michaelmas next, at the rate of 28*l*. per annum, which said house was given and bequeathed to the poor of this parish for ever, by Mr. Andrew Berry, citizen and Clothworker, of London, and was totally burnt in the late dismal fire, the said Mr. Tho^s Abrahall being then present and acknowledged the aforesaid account owing, and made it his further request that the Vestry would take into consideration the great loss which he hath sustained by the said fire, whereby he hath been wholly deprived of his said house and the use thereof ever since, being nothing but a ruinous heap of rubbish for two years and a half last past, and also the great charge he is now to be at in rebuilding the same, and to afford him such reasonable equitable relief herein as they shall deem fit, truly submitting and referring the matter in question to their judgment and determination, promising to stand to perform whatsoever this Vestry shall think fit to order hereupon, and so withdrew himself. Whereupon, after serious consideration touching the premises, it was resolved by the unanimous vote of this Vestry, and is hereby ordered and agreed for and on behalf of this parish, that the said Mr. Tho^s Abrahall, paying unto Capt. Richard Burdon, the Churchwarden

accountant for the time being, the sum of eight pounds, being one year's rent, shall be freely and absolutely acquitted and discharged of all the said 3 years and 1 qur.'s rent in arrears aforesaid, to Michaelmas next."

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS. The oldest book of *Churchwardens' Accounts* includes the years from 1625 to 1667, and contains memoranda of great interest.

The *average annual expense* of Church and poor appears to have been about 300*l*. In this sum is included the provision for Divine worship, payment of pensioners, poor strangers travelling through the parish, and parochial paupers. The money was raised partly by Collections in Church, partly by a poor rate, and partly out of the rental of various properties bequeathed to the parish. No mention by name is made of a Church rate, and for all special expenses, repairs, &c., there is a "Voluntary Collection." The book appears to have been most carefully kept by successive Wardens and regularly audited.

I have copied the following *Curiosa* from the various annual accounts:—

"1629, Ap^l 5th. P^d M^r Davy for a *dinner* for the pshners on the Visitation day, 4*l*."

"June 2nd. P^d to Henry Davy for a *dinner* for the pshners on perambulation day, 3*l*. 10*s*."

"Given to poor women and children to drink on that day, 9*s*."

"Augst. 5th. Given to a poor maimed souldier, 1*s*."

This is a very common entry. By an Act 43 Elizabeth, all parishes are compelled to afford relief and maintenance to disabled soldiers and mariners that have lost their limbs in the service of the state, all such were to be provided for out of the rates.

Reference has already been made, under the head of Registers, to the sorrowful condition of the homeless poor. The following specimen extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts will further illustrate the subject:—

"Jan., 1637. P^d to Midwife Henson for the poor woman that was confined at Sir John Wolstenholm's back gate, 3s. 4d."

"P^d to the bearers and for digging a grave for the poor woman and her child that died at Sir John Wolstenholm's back gate, 1s."

Women of this sort were of course a great trouble to the Wardens, since foundlings became chargeable to the rates, hence the following:—

"July 10, 1628. P^d two poor women for carrying a big-bellied woman out of the parish, 1s. P^d to the woman herself, 6d."

"Nov., 1634. P^d to Mr. Cooley the constable 1s., which he p^d a porter for carrying a woman ready to be confined at Mr. St. John's door into St. Dunstan's parish and to the woman herself to go 12d., in all 2s."

Though it would be easy to show that these ancient Churchwardens did not neglect the poor as far as their means permitted, it is very amusing to notice with what flourish they record the parish dinners, thus:—

"1629, Apl. 26. P^d for the provisions for our dinner, viz., to the butcher for 5 stone of beefe; 2 legges of mutton; 2 quarters of lamb; 3 capons and p^d Mr. Davis for dressing dinner and for wine, in all, 4l. 9s. 10d."

Soon after they dine again and "consume 5 ribbs of beef; a side of lamb; 2 leggs of mutton; 2 capons; which come to 1l. 3s. 2d."

Then they drink "wine and beer to the value of 1l. 7s."

"1631, May 24. P^d to the Aldⁿ Deputy by the appointment of the Vestry towards putting up of a *new cage* at the common shore by the Custom Ho., 3l."

On the same day they "p^d to a smith for mending the clock, 1s."

There is a singular entry dated "Mc^b 25, 1629. P^d to W^m Lumley for John Blake his apprentice, a poor child put to him by the psh run

away and put his arm out of joint being a hindrance to his master, to take him again, 5s."

This appears a very small bribe, particularly if the apprentice were a troublesome one. There is a similar entry dated April 14, 1631, but the bribe is larger:—

"Pd. Rob. Chittam to give to the Master of Cornelius Clement, a poore boy of this psh. being run away from his M^r to take him again, 10s."

I cannot find any clue to the individual to whom the following entries relate:—

"Dec 7, 1631. Delivered to M^r Abbott for a *Greeke Archbishop*, 4s.

"Apl. 7, 1634. Pd M^r Abbott which he gave Abraham patriarch of Achxidone, 6s. 8d."

"1633, Dec^r 8. Given Gregory Argenopulus a Thessalonian by consent of M^r Abbott, 6s."

Poor strangers and foreigners often occur as recipients of the Churchwardens' bounty; entries like this are frequent:—

"1633, M^{ch} 4. Gave a poor starving Frenchman, 2s."

"To a poore Dutch Minister by M^r Abbott's request, 2s."

"Oct. 7. Given to a poor Spaniard turned Protestant, 2s."

On 29th Dec. the Wardens "gave 5s. to Mr. Harvey a poor Minister who preached."

On 26th March, 1634, they "gave 5s. to M^r Stone the counsellor for his advice and opinion concerning some lands belonging to the parish."

On the 6th Oct. same year they "paid for searching M^r James' Will 3s. 4d. Counsel's opinion thereon, 10s."

On 4th April same year "Walter Shute silversmith, received for *Communion Plate*, viz. :—

A silver and gilt Chalice weighing 24 oz.

A silver cover to it 8 oz.

at 6s. 8d. the oz.—10*l.* 13s. 4d.

Silver plate for bread, 22 oz., 6*l.* 2s. 6d."

The sacred vessels to which this entry refers are still in use. The following is an inventory of the Communion Plate now in possession of the parish :—

A gilt basin for alms, inscribed "Allhallowes Barking,

1633" 26 oz.

A gilt square plate for bread 22 oz.

A gilt flagon, inscribed "the gift of Margarey Covell,

A.D. 1626" 42 oz. 12 dwt.

A gilt flagon, "obtulit Edm. Forster, 1634" . . 42 oz. 5 dwt.

A large cup "Allhallowes Barkin 1634" 24 oz.

A large cup "ex dono Thomæ Crathorne, 1631" . . 25 oz. 8 dwt.

A gilt cover "1634" 10 oz. 8 dwt.

A gilt cover "Allhallowes Barking, 1634" 8 oz. 12 dwt.

A smaller gilt cup "1685."

A gilt spoon.

"In 1634, *Mr. Lovell the Curate who is sick* receives 5*l.* by order of the Vestry."

During the year 1634, as we have seen in a previous chapter, the parishioners repaired their Church and had their gift sermons preached at St. Dunstan's, hence the following :—

"P^d M^r Shute for the Sermon made at St. Dunstan's Ch. on 5th Nov^r our Ch. being then repairing and not ready, 20s."

"Given M^r James Curate of S. Dunstan's, 10s."

"Given ffretheren Clarke of S. Dunstan's in respect of their trouble and pains for himself and Effington the Sexton the ringers and the poor attendants, 1l. 8s. 6d."

"Pd for a pint of sack and a role for M^r Shute the preacher, 5d."

Sack seems to have been a Canary Wine, so called because originally brought to England from the mountain vinyards in leathern bags or bottles, hence σακκος, a bag.* Shakespear refers to it as the common drink of the middle classes. See Falstaff's bill in *Henry IV*.—"Capon, 2s. 2d.; sauce, 4d.; sack, 2 galls, 5s. 8d.; sack after supper, 2s. 6d.; bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ d." This makes Falstaff to have drunk not less than sixteen pints of wine! We are told that the innkeepers adulterated sack with lime and raised its price. The Lord Mayor, issued a proclamation regulating prices in 1632, fixing sack at 9d. per quart, retail; claret, 5d.; malmsey and muscadine, 8d.

The following extracts give evidence of *the poverty of the inferior clergy*, who were often dependent upon parochial bounty:—

"1633. Given to a poore Minister by M^r Abbott's order, 2s."

"Given to M^r Morton a poore Minister by M^r Abbott's entreaty, 1s."

"1634. Given to a poore French minister upon a certificate, 1s."

"Given to a poore minister who read the service on Sunday, 1s."

"1634, May 21. (An entry which brings the then Vicar, Mr. Edward Abbott, into an agreeable light.) Pd M^r Abbott for 2 sermons being M^r Bullock's gift—by him given to 2 poore ministers, 1l."

Several items in the early pages refer to payments made for licenses *to eat flesh during Lent*; the following is a sufficient specimen:—

"Feb. 16, 1635. Rec^d of Sir W. Russell Knt. for a license to eat flesh during Lent, 13s. 4d."

* See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., vol. iv. pp. 328, 488.

In 1637 occurred one of those *fearful plagues* which depopulated London, hence :—

“Apl. 22. P^d goodwife Turner shut up in Beer Lane, for $\frac{1}{2}$ a week 2s. 6d.”

“P^d Granipe’s wife for looking to the visited house 1 week, 3s. 6d.”

“P^d a nurse to buy necessaries for the visited house 3 persons, 5s.”

“P^d the bearers of Aldgate for carrying away goodwife Turner who died of the plague, 4s.”

In August, 1638, the Churchwardens “paid 3l. 3s. for ten ells of Holland for a Surplice.” Soon after buying the surplice, they pay 1l. 16s. for “a black hood of paragon and faced with taffety.” Both surplice and hood were abolished in 1643-4, but restored in 1662; hence the following :—

“1662, May 5. P^d Dr Layfield money laid out for surplice and hood as per Rect, 5l. 14s.”

There is another ecclesiastical vestment which was abolished by statute in 1643-4, and which seems to have been worn up to that time by the Clergy, hence :—

“6 October, 1654. Sold to M^r Quintain an old silke cope silver guilt by order of the Vestry, for 2l.”

“June 3, 1643. P^d to the Cobbler and widd. Lee for hanging out of lights at the Cross Lane, 2s.”

April 27, 1648. Under this date is a bill of the poors’ Coals, worth preserving to illustrate prices in the seventeenth century :—

	£	s.	d.
“Paid Mr. Wall for 25 chaldrons of coal the gift of			
Sir James Cambell at 25s. per chaldron . . .	18	15	0
Paid and given to 2 Porters to drink . . .	0	1	4

	£	s.	d.
Paid Waltons for trimming of coals	0	2	6
Paid for the use of a ladder for 2 porters ..	0	0	6
Paid for 8 chaldron of King's Coals at 9s.			
per chaldron	3	12	0
Paid for charges as Durden's Bill appeareth ..	1	3	8
Paid Rich ^d Garden, sexton for meting out the coals	1	1	6
	£24 16 6"		

During the Commonwealth, though little indeed was done for the distressed Royalists, frequent inroads were made upon the parochial purse in behalf of the disabled soldiers of the Parliament, and the local poor had often to go short; hence the excerpt which follows:—

"1647, May 14. Pd and allowed to the poore out of the strangers' money in regard so much was taken out of the poor money on the fast-day for choise of elders, 1*l*. 19*s*. 5½*d*."

The entries which follow would indicate that it was a common practice to give money to the poor at marriages and funerals during the seventeenth century:—

"1630, Apl. 16. Pd to and amongst y^e poor of this parish the gift of M^r Cherry after y^e funeral of his child, 1*l*."

"1630, Oct. 21. Given by M^r Greenway at his wife's funeral for y^e poore, 1*l*."

"1644, Jan^y 12. Rec^d of the late Archb^{pp}. of Canterbury's Gent^l for y^e poore, 2*l*. 10*s*." *

* "Agreed that the private estate of Archbp. Laud should be given to the assembly of Divines." See *Journals Ho. of Comms.* 1644.

"1654, Sept. 22. Distributed at a marriage to the poore, 3*l*."

"1660, Febr. 2. Gave 6*s*. to y^e poor given by a gent. who was marrd. on Easter Monday."

Roger Alsop, Churchwarden for 1648, is very careful to put down every month the expenses of the Communion Table. It is curious to notice that during the Commonwealth the money collected as alms was alienated from the poor, and was devoted to pay the bill for bread and wine; thus:—

"1648, Aug^t 6. P^d out of y^e money rec^d at the Communion Table

2 galls 3 qt ^s of muscadine	12/10
4 pt ^s of sack	2/4
for bread	0/10
to 29 pensioners	4/10
	———— 20/10

Sept. 3rd.

2 galls and 1 qt ^t muscadine and one pt ^t of sack . .	13/5
bread and biscuits	0/11
to 29 pensioners	4/10
	———— 19/2"

The Puritans, as we all know, were very inimical to painted windows, and in some places paid persons to break all the stained glass; it is strange to find the following entry:—

"1654, Apl. 29. P^d Mr Sutton for the painted glass set upon the Church windowe viz. the Arms of Engl. Scotl. Irel^d. and London."

On April 26, 1654, the Wardens "devoted to the poor 3*s*. 4*d*. which they rec^d from Aldⁿ Tichbourne for *vain oaths sworn* by Mr Holland a porter on Custom Ho. Quay."

This law might very properly still be enforced.

The condition of the poor clergy deprived by the Parliament in 1643, and to whom professedly there was allotted 1-5th of their benefices, was not very enviable. The fifth was in many cases a farce, a mere hypocritical pretence of charity, and the deprived were generally reduced to great poverty. I copy these entries at random :—

“ Given to a poor sequestered Minister, 2s.”

“ Given to a poor deprived Minister’s widow, 6d.”

“ Given to a poor Royalist Minister deprived by the Parliament and starving, 2s.”

“ To Mr Johnson a worthy Minister sequestered by Parliament, 1s.”

I find that the following sums were collected at the Communion Table in the years given below :—

	£	s.	d.
1629	16	18	6
1636	19	6	10
1644	16	0	0
1648	10	0	0
1656	11	0	0
1660	7	15	10½
1665	6	19	8
1670	10	10	0
1700	30	16	8*

The Receipts in the way of rents, charities, and endowments, belonging to the parish, for certain (specimen) years were as follows :—

1639	69	4	0
1653	83	18	4
1656	88	1	4
1666	74	4	4

* At the present time about £20 is annually collected.

VESTRY CLERKS. A list of the occupants of this important office will appropriately conclude the chapter on the Vestry Minutes. The first person appointed to this office was George Whately, elected as "Register of the proceedings of the Vestry" in the year 1653; to him succeeded

Henry Cowdery	.. ..	..1681	
Wm. Clissold	.. ..	..1736	
Rich. Brouncher	.. ..	..1738	
Robert Dobson	.. ..	..1739	
James Grant	.. ..	..1740	[At a salary of 5 <i>l.</i> per ann.]
Thomas Martin, jun.	.. ..	..1740	
M. Morgan	.. ..	..1760	
J. Hutton	.. ..	..1772	
John Cashen	.. ..	..1792	
Horton Crippen	.. ..	..1796	[Also Parish Clerk.]
Albon Creaton	.. ..	..1798	
J. A. Creaton	.. ..	..1820	
T. P. Creaton	.. ..	..1821	
Geo. Creaton	.. ..	..1843	
W. B. Garrett	.. ..	..1862	

CHAPTER XII.

A LIST OF THE SUCCESSIVE CHURCHWARDENS.

THERE are no earlier records than 1627, all the Ancient Vestry Books having been destroyed.

1627	Marmaduke Roydon—John Shaw	1643	John Wood—Rich. Lant.
1628	John Shaw—John Grimshaw.	1644	Rich. Lant—Nich. Brothers.
1630	John Grimshaw—Nathanael Peacock.	1645	Nich. Brothers—William Greaves.
1631	Nathanael Peacock—William Grimswade	1646	William Greaves—W. Greaves, jun.
1632	William Grimswade—John flesher.	1647	Will. Greaves, jun.—Roger Alsopp.
1633	John flesher—Captain Foster.	1648	Roger Alsopp—Bartho. Hutchins.
1634	Rich. Greene—Geo. Weaver.	1649	Bartho. Hutchins—Will. Deacon.
1635	Geo. Weaver—John Lloyd.	1650	William Deacon—Thomas Riley.
1637	Saml. Ferrers.—John Goodwin.	1651	Thos. Riley—William Hyatt.
1638	John Goodwin—John Davies.	1652	William Hyatt—Adam Edwards.
1639	John Davies—Abraham Perrott.	1653	Adam Edwards—Thos. Mullinex.
1640	} Abraham Perrott—Robert Neale.	1654	Thos. Mullinex—Robert Llewelin.
1641		1655	Robert Llewelin—George Dickens.
1642	Thomas Stephenson—John Wood.	1656	George Dickens—Will. Chisworth.

- 1657 W. Chisworth—John Watts.
 1658 Edwd. Mitton—Benj. Edwards.
 1659 Benj. Edwards—Thomas Barrett.
 1660 Thomas Barrett—Edwd. Ayscough.
 1661 Thos. Abrahall—John Bellamie.
 1662 Thos. Abrahall—Benj. Sheppard.
 1663 Benj. Sheppard—Hugh Soulden.
 1664 Hugh Soulden—Geo. Blake.
 1665 George Blake—Rich. Finch.
 1666 Humphrey Dewell—Clement Wytham.
 1667 Clement Wytham—Rich. Burdon.
 1668 Rich. Burdon—Jervis Seaton.
 1669 Jervis Seaton—Michael Darbie.
 1670 Michael Darbie—Rich. Cox.
 1671 Rich. Cox—Wm. Boulton.
 1672 Wm. Boulton—Bedingsfield Heigham.
 1673 B. Heigham—John Braithwaite.
 1674 John Braithwaite—James Clement.
 1675 Jas. Clement—Rich. Beckford.
 1676 Rich. Beckford—Rich. Page.
 1677 Rich. Page—Rob. Leekie.
 1678 Rob. Leekie—Thos. Rivers.
 1679 Thos. Rivers—Edm. Sherman.*
 1680 Edm. Sherman—H. Hunter.
 1681 Hen. Hunter—Wm. Chapman.
 1682 Wm. Chapman—Rob. Mason.
 1683 Rob. Mason—Josias Smith.
 1684 Josias Smith—Thomas Jones.
 1685 Thos. Jones—Saml. Chamlet.
 1686 { John Westcott—Simon Tomlyn—Francis
 Good.
 1687 Francis Good—Basil Firebrace.†
 1688 Wm. Baskerville—John Blake.
 1689 Thos. Wilcox—Wm. Wilkins.
 1691 Wm. Wilkins—Edwd. Udall.
 1691 Ed. Udall—Rich. Morgan.

* See page 27.

† Sheriff 1688.

- 1692 Rich. Morgan—Walter Parsons.
 1693 Walter Parsons—James Wilder.
 1694 James Wilder—Charles Middleton.
 1695 Daniel Shyelling—Thos. Ayliffe.
 1696 Thomas Ayliffe—Sir Rich. Haddock.
 1697 Roger Thompson—Wm. Crouch.
 1698 Wm. Crouch—Saml. Shepherd.
 1699 Saml. Shepherd—Wm. Alexander.
 1700 Wm. Alexander—Stephen Slade.
 1701 Stephen Slade—Fulwood Bright.*
 1702 Fulwood Bright—Humph. Jones.
 1703 Humph. Jones—Gostwick Cox.
 1704 Gostw. Cox—Wm. Hayton.
 1705 John Pym—Wm. George.
 1706 Wm. Baynes—Josh. Taylor.†
 1707 Josh. Taylor—Philip White.
 1708 Philip White—John Denew.
 1709 John Denew—Peter Crank
 1710 Peter Crank—Isaac Crabb.
 1711 { Isaac Crabb — Thos. Andrews — Jno.
 Hunt.
 1712 Jno. Hunt—Sir Robert Duncckley.
 1713 Joseph Taylor—Rich. Harris.
 1714 Martin Markland—Nathl. Chamberlain.
 1715 Nath. Chamberlain—John Crabb.
 1716 W. Heasler—Isaac Massey.
 1717 Isaac Massey—John Davis.
 1718 Saml. Nutt—Ed. Morgan.
 1719 Ed. Morgan—Peter Godfrey.
 1720 Chas. Townley—Thomas Dunster.
 1721 Thos. Dunster—John Hudson.
 1722 John Hudson—Simon Bryan.
 1723 Simon Bryan—Wm. Taylor.
 1724 Thos. Page—Francis Hawkins.
 1725 Saml. Davenport—Thos. George.
 1726 Thos. George—Michael Bland.

* See page 99.

† See page 101.

- | | | | |
|--------|--|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1727 | M. Bland—Chas. Wilkins. | 1761 | Brass Crosby*—Barnabas Tunstall. |
| 1728 | Chas. Wilkins—Edw. Clement. | 1762 | Barn. Tunstall—Edward Bentham. |
| 1729 | Rd. Peel—Jno. Lane. | 1763 | Edw. Bentham—John Wathen. |
| 1730 | Jno. Lane—Rob. Dobson. | 1764 | John Wathen—Joseph Dent. |
| 1731 | Rob. Dobson—Rich. Roman. | 1765 | Joseph Dent—Jno. Taylor. |
| 1732 | Rich. Roman—James Grant. | 1766 | John Taylor—Edw. Alexander.† |
| 1733 | Saml. Tilie—Slingsby Bethel.* | 1767 | Edw. Alexander—Rich. Brooks. |
| 1734 | Slingsby Bethel—Lewis Guileman. | 1768 | Henry Moses—John Close. |
| 1735 | William Dobson—Saml. Stanfield. | 1769 } | John Close—Thomas Brown. |
| 1736 | S. Stanfield—William Stokes. | 1770 } | |
| 1737 | Jas. Welford—John Ayres. | 1771 | Edw. Gardner—Saml. Pearson. |
| 1738 | Thos. Minet—Josh. Salway. | 1772 | Saml. Pearson—Nathan Solomon. |
| 1739 | Thos. Minet—Edw. Rivett. | 1773 | Nathan Solomon—James Roberts. |
| 1740 | James Pannett—Edw. Rivett. | 1774 | James Roberts—Thomas Harris. |
| 1741 | Edw. Rivett—Jno. Hanbury. | 1775 | James Roberts—Thos. Spring. |
| 1742 } | Jno. Hanbury — Jonathan Grainger—
Wm. Reed. | 1776 | Thos. Spring—Joseph Marishall. |
| 1743 | | 1777 | Jos. Marishall—Wm. Arrow. |
| 1744 | Wm. Stevens—Edmd. Proudfoot. | 1778 | Wm. Arrow—Wm. Little. |
| 1745 | Thomas Gordon†—Joseph Parlebien. | 1779 | Wm. Little—Saml. Walker. |
| 1746 | Josh. Parlebien—John Lucas. | 1780 | Saml. Walker—James Ansell. |
| 1747 | Jno. Lucas—Charles Chillingworth. | 1781 } | James Ansell—John Mexted. |
| 1748 | Chas. Chillingworth—John Baxter. | 1782 } | |
| 1749 } | Wm. Barnes—Rich. Kneebone. | 1783 | John Mexted—Anderton Poole. |
| 1750 } | | 1784 | Gabriel Nicholls—James Scott. |
| 1751 | Saml. Wilson—Nathl. Tidd. | 1785 | Robert Wild—William Robinson. |
| 1752 | Saml. Wilson—Troward Cowell. | 1786 | William Robinson—Robert Worth. |
| 1753 | Troward Cowell—Isaac Josselyne. | 1787 | Robert Worth—Keith Wray. |
| 1754 | Isaac Josselyne—Thos. Bigg. | 1788 | Keith Wray—Edwd. Godsell. |
| 1755 | Thos. Bigg—Charles Pole. | 1789 | Thos. Honiborne—Thos. Fothergill. |
| 1756 | John Elliott—John Elcock. | 1790 | Thos. Fothergill—John Cashen. |
| 1757 | John Elcock—Saml. Burch. | 1791 | John Cashen—John Wellford. |
| 1758 | Saml. Burch—Jno. Warren. | 1792 | John Wellford—Philip Thompson. |
| 1759 | John Warren—Wm. Simpson. | 1793 | Philip Thompson—William Lingham. |
| 1760 | Wm. Simpson—John Allcock. | 1794 | Will. Lingham—Saml. Hutchinson. |
| | John Loveday—Brass Crosby. | 1795 | Saml. Hutchinson—Saml. Walker. |
| | | 1796 | Saml. Walker—John Harris. |

* Alderman of Walbrook, Lord Mayor in 1756.

† See page 104.

* Alderman. Lord Mayor 1771.

† See page 106.

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| 1797 | John Harris—Saml. Port. | 1830 | Fielder Jenkins—Abraham Jackson. |
| 1798 | Saml. Port—John Hewetson. | 1831 | A. Jackson—Josh. Robinson. |
| 1799 | John Hewetson—John Jones. | 1832 | Josh. Robinson—John Plummer. |
| 1800 | { John Jones — William Wood — John Tubby. | 1833 | John Plummer—John Dean. |
| 1801 | John Tubby—James Jackson. | 1834 | John Dean—Alexr. Sinclair. |
| 1802 | { Clement Jackson—Benj. Nichols. | 1835 | A. Sinclair—Job Elliott. |
| 1803 | { | 1836 | Job Elliott—Geo. Selson—Saml. Howard. |
| 1804 | Benj. Nicholls—Samuel Whaley. | 1837 | Geo. Selson—Saml. Howard. |
| 1805 | Sam. Whaley—Edwd. Hurles. | 1838 | S. Howard—John Cooper. |
| 1806 | Edwd. Hurles—Edwd. Gardner. | 1839 | James Cooper—W. A. Fossett. |
| 1807 | Edwd. Gardner—John Botheroyd. | 1840 | W. A. Fossett—John Dunn. |
| 1808 | { William Garrett*—Charles Bunyon. | 1841 | Josh. Drinkald—Jno. Carter. |
| 1809 | { | 1842 | Thomas Howell, jun.—John Parr. |
| 1810 | William Garrett—John Holmes. | 1843 | Thos. Howell, jun.—Joseph Treacher. |
| 1811 | John Cracklow—Thos. Marishall. | 1844 | T. J. Moffatt—Charles Lawrence. |
| 1812 | { John Nixon—Thos. Sedgwick. | 1845 | { J. G. Marzetti—Wm. Rusby. |
| 1813 | { | 1846 | { |
| 1814 | { | 1847 | Bryan Corcoran—John Mouatt. |
| 1815 | { Joseph Turnley—Wm. Marishall. | 1848 | Bryan Corcoran—Henry Wm. Ward. |
| 1816 | { | 1849 | { H. W. Ward—J. Silverlock. |
| 1817 | Wm. Marishall—John Drinkald. | 1850 | { |
| 1818 | John Drinkald—John Little. | 1851 | J. Silverlock—Wm. Verry. |
| 1819 | James Cooper—John Allnutt. | 1852 | { Wm. Verry—George Aitchison. |
| 1820 | James Cooper—Thos. Giles. | 1853 | { |
| 1821 | W. H. Worth—Thos. Hickenbotham. | 1854 | { George Aitchison—Thomas Jefferiss. |
| 1822 | Thos. Hickenbotham—William Freme. | 1855 | { |
| 1823 | { William Tuck—John Briggs. | 1856 | Thos. Turnbull—Henry Grey. |
| 1824 | { | 1857 | { Thos. Turnbull—John Ring. |
| 1825 | John Briggs—Thomas Hudson. | 1858 | { |
| 1826 | John Briggs—William Whaley. | 1859 | { Thos. Turnbull—Jno. Medhurst. |
| 1827 | John Briggs—Danl. Birkett. | 1860 | { |
| 1828 | Danl. Birkett—Saml. Gyfford. | 1861 | John Medhurst—T. B. Humphreys. |
| 1829 | Saml. Gyfford—Fielder Jenkins. | 1862 | T. B. Humphreys—J. M. Parr. |
| | | 1863 | T. B. Humphreys—Fred. Stutchbury. |
| | | 1864 | T. B. Humphreys—Fred. Stutchbury. |

* See page 111.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE VICARS AND VICARAGE.

THE advowson of this parish was given by Riculphus and Brichtwen his wife, to the Cathedral Church of Rochester, about the 13th King Stephen. See *Registrum Roffense, Charta Walteri Epis. Roffensis*, by which the bishop confirms to the monks of St. Andrew de Rofa the Church of *Londonie Berkingechirch*, with other endowments and advowsons. By a *Charta Henry II.* this grant is confirmed, “*Ecclesiam in Londonis quæ vocatur Berkingechirche cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Quidam probus homo nomine Riculphus et Brichtwen uxor ejus dederunt Berckingechurch in Lond.*”

From the Church of Rochester the advowson passed (the time is uncertain) to the abbess and convent of Barking in Essex. That is to say, in strict terms, *re-passed*. From the fact that it was called *Berkingechirch* before it came into the possession of Riculphus and the monks of Rochester, we may fairly conclude, I think, that its original possessors and founders were the nuns of the convent of Barking. It was the practice of monastic bodies, on acquiring ecclesiastical advowsons, to appropriate the tithes to the uses of their own establishment, but to hold themselves

responsible for the proper performance of divine service and for the spiritual oversight of the parish. The secular priest who represented them in fulfilment of this duty was called the vicary (*vicarius*) or vicar. We must not however look upon this personage as a permanent or endowed official. The original vicars of churches were little better than stipendiary curates, and probably less permanent and less protected by the law than the curate of the present day. Till about the 10th Richard II. vicars were usually the temporary representatives of those who were really and legally responsible for the Church duty, viz.—the rectors.

This explains how it is that we have so few records of the occupants of vicarages till quite late in the fourteenth century. When the rectory of a parish fell into the hands of a layman, or a corporate body of monks, or a collegiate chapter, or, as in the case of Allhallows Barking, a convent of nuns, it was the custom to depute the duties of the parish to some single ecclesiastic. A cathedral chapter or a monastery would send some of the members of their own body, in turn, to perform the duties in such Churches as belonged to them. If the rectory belonged to a layman, or to a convent of ladies, some secular priest was engaged at a stipend fixed by mutual agreement.

For about four or five centuries, then, this Church appears to have had no settled pastor. The vicar, appointed perhaps only from week to week, was removable at the will of his lady patronesses, and received a stipend according to their discretion. Such a system was full of evils, but it commonly obtained as far down in the history of the English Church as the age of Wickliffe. Steps were taken by a statute passed 10th Richard II. to counteract the evil, and secure permanent vicars, as far as possible, for every parish without a resident rector.* It is thus easily explained

* Subsequent statutes provided an endowment for them by securing to the rectory the great tithes, and to the vicarage the lesser tithes, fees, and offerings. Hence one of the legal distinctions between a rector and a vicar is, that the former receives the great and the latter the small tithes.

why we have no list of the occupants of the vicarage of Allhallows Barking before the year 1387. Till this time there was no vicarage strictly speaking. There was a vicar, but he seems to have had no endowment and no existence in law. The first permanent vicar was William Colles, the record of whose institution in the registry of Braybroke, Bishop of London, runs thus: "2 March, 1387, Ad vicariam perpetuam ecclesiæ parochialis de Berking Chyrch Londinensis noviter fundatam, sive ordinatam, Guilelmus Colles."*

The year 1387, then, is our starting point, and a most important one in the history of our ancient parish. Will not this date help us towards at least a *proximate* date for some portions of the present edifice? We are well aware that a Church existed on this site before the era of Richard I. That monarch attached to a Church then existing here a chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel, which he and his successors, particularly Edward I., endowed. There is probably nothing so old as the reigns of either of these monarchs in the present building. But it strikes me that the pillars and arches of the nave are at least as old as 1387, and perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that the settlement of a permanent vicar in that year induced the parishioners to restore their Church and extend it to its present limits, which Church became ruinous some 250 years subsequently, and the edifice probably then received its present external walls, windows, and the Tudor arches at the east end. This, I conceive, is a fair inference to draw from the coincidence of these two facts—the known date of the first vicar's induction and the generally received date of the eastern window, which belongs to the middle-pointed era—being a very late *Decorated* window.

The earliest record of the value of the temporalities of this vicarage occurs in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the 14th Henry VIII. In that year

* Amongst the records removed from the Tower to the new Record Office is a *Patent*, 10th Richard II., confirming the advowson of the perpetual vicarage to the Abbess of Barking.

the estimate was 36*l.* per annum.* A century later, in the year 1636, (according to the *Sion Coll. Records*) the yearly profits were returned as follows :—

“Tythes 126*l.*; casualties 10*l.* But of these tythes the vicar pays annually to the King 10*l.*”

In 1732 the parish clerks give the value as 120*l.* per annum. Malcolm, in 1803, places it at 200*l.* At the present time it has increased with the value of properties to an income of about 1,000*l.* per annum. This being one of the parishes unaffected by the Fire Act, the Vicar is upon the old footing with regard to rent-charge, and can claim 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound; the present Incumbent however receives only 1*s.* in the pound.†

The patronage remained with the abbess and convent of Barking till the dissolution of the monasteries. It then came to the King, who settled the advowson upon the see of Canterbury, 37 Henry VIII. According to Newcourt, who compiled from the London registries, the abbess of Barking presented every vicar till 1525. The next two presentations were made by Henry Fuller and William Pounset “pro his vicibus,” the Archbishop not presenting till 1584—why, I cannot discover. After this the presentation is regularly made by the primate till 1783, when the King exercised his right during the voidance of the see of Canterbury, having a legal claim to do so. The Archbishop presented again in 1852.

In the Vestry of the Church is preserved a tabular list of the Vicars, chiefly compiled from Newcourt's *Repertorium*.

The following is a copy :—

1. Wm. Colles, presented 2 Mar. 1387.
2. Rob. Coton, 1387, per res. Colles.

* The return in the *Valor Eccles.* is :—“ Vicaria O'um S'ctorum Barkyng. Johes Nayler clericus vicar, ibm vicaria pred'ca valet clare per aunum in omnibus proficuis comoditatibus et emolum^{ts} quibuscunq*e* idem vicarie p*t.* xxxvj^{li} xxiij^s iiij^{d.}.”

† By an Act of Parliament passed this year (1864) the Statute of Henry VIII. allowing 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, has been repealed, and a fixed stipend of £2000 per annum secured to the Vicar.

3. N. Bromsgrove, 1390, per res. Coton.
4. Jo. Clerke.
5. W. Northwold, 1427, per res. Clerke.
6. Joh. Iford, 1431, per res. Northwold.
7. Tho. Virby, 1434, per res. Iford.
8. Joh. Machen, 1454, per mort. Virby.
9. Joh. Wyne, 1454, per res. Machen.
10. Tho. Caas, L.B., 1468, per mort. Wyne.
11. Rob. Segrym, A.M., 1475, per mort. Caas.
12. Rich. Baldry, A.M., 1478, per mort. Segrym.
13. Edm. Chaderton, 1492.*
14. Rad. Derlove, 1493, per res. Chaderton.
15. Will. Gedding, A.M., 1504, per mort. Derlove.
16. Will. Pattenson, A.M., 1512, per mort. Gedding.
17. Rob. Carter, S.T.B., 1525, per res. Pattenson.
18. Joh. Nayler, 1530, per res. Carter.
19. Wm. Dawes, L.B., 1542, per mort. Nayler.
20. Ric. Tyrwhitt, 1565, per mort. Dawes.
21. Ric. Wood, S.T.B., 1584, per mort. Tyrwhitt.
22. Tho. Ravis, S.T.B., 1591, per res. Wood.
23. Rob. Tyghe, S.T.B., 1598, per res. Ravis.
24. Ed. Abbott, A.M., 1616, per mort. Tyghe.
25. Ed. Layfield, A.M., 1635, per mort. Abbott.
26. Geo. Hickes, S.T.B., 1680, per mort. Layfield.
27. John Gaskarth, D.D., 1686, per res. Hickes.
28. Will. Geekie, D.D., 1732, per mort. Gaskarth.

* Between Vicars Baldry and Chaderton occurs a Vicar not named by Newcourt. It will be seen by the absence of the usual words *per mort.* or *per res.* after the name of Chaderton that the accounts are here probably imperfect. In the 1st Rich. III. (1483) "Elizabeth Abbes of Berking hath an annuyte of xv^{ll} granted by Dr. Talbot, parson of Berking in London, and the same grant to her and her successors is confirmed by the King." (Harl. MSS. 433, fol. 102.)

29. George Stinton, D.D., 1767, per mort. Geekie.
30. Samuel Johnes-Knight, A.M., 1783, per mort. Stinton.
31. John Thomas, D.C.L., 1852, per mort. Johnes-Knight.

Upon this list appears thirty-one names; nineteen belonging to the two hundred years between the foundation of the vicarage and the Reformation, giving an average of about ten and a half years to each Incumbent. The remaining twelve Vicars belong to the three hundred years which have elapsed since the Reformation, giving an average of about twenty-five years to each Incumbent, a significant fact when compared with the pre-Reformation period, showing the improved condition of modern life. Many of the names on this list are of course obscure; I shall attempt a brief notice of those whose lives stand out from the rest, and offer materials likely to be interesting to the modern enquirer.

Bromsgrove, third Vicar, deserves notice as being the first Incumbent known to have been buried here. His tomb is now lost, but the inscription is preserved in *Stow's Survey*, and ran thus: "*Hic jacet N. Bremisgrave, quondam Vicarius istius ecclesie. Qui obiit secunda die mensis Augusti A.D. 1416. Cujus animæ misereatur Deus.*"

Virby, seventh Vicar, is the next important name. He also lies buried in the Church, and the inscription remains on the floor of the north aisle of the chancel.* *Virby* must have been the Vicar who in 1440 was imprisoned for a pious fraud under curious circumstances. The following is abridged from an *English Chronicle of the reigns of Rich. II., Henry IV., V., VI.*, edited for the Camden Society, in 1856: "The xix y^r of King Harry, the Friday before midsummer, a Priest called Sir Ric. Wyche, a Vicar in Essex was burnt on Tower Hill for heresy, for whose death was a great murmuring and many simple people came to the place making their prayers as to a saint and bare away the ashes of his body for reliques.†

* See p. 44.

† Wyche was Rector of Harmondsworth, Middlesex, and previously of Deptford. See Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*; and Fabyan's *Chronicle*, p. 613.

Some were taken to prison : amongst others the vicary of Berking Chyrche beside the Tower in whose parish all this was done. He received the offerings of the simple people, and to excite them to offer more fervently he took ashes and mixed them with powder and spices and strewed them in the place where the heretic was burnt, that it might be believed that the sweet flavour came of the ashes of the dead, for this he afterwards confessed in prison." As Virby was Vicar in 1440, these extracts must refer to him ; but we may presume that he was restored, for he died Vicar in 1453.

Caas, tenth Vicar, was also buried in the Church, and his tomb, with inscription, occurs in Stow, "*Hic jacet tumulatus Magister Thomas Caysi, B.L. Vir peritus, et unus Vicar. istius eccles. Qui obiit 6 die mensis Feb. 1475. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus.*"

Chaderton, thirteenth Vicar, was, according to Baker's Chronicle, "a great favorite of Richard III.," by whom he was appointed the first Dean of the royal "ffree Chaple of Berkynge" created by that monarch in the Chantry of St. Mary.* At the same time "Master Thomas Cowton, Richard Baldry, James Molyneux, Richard Celsie, and Maculin Cosin were made Canons." A note in the *Harleian MSS.* confirms the statement of Baker's Chronicle: "Master Edmund Chaderton hath a grant of the manors of Bradfield and other manors, chiefly in Wilts, forfeited by the Duke of Buckingham, confirmed to him." Probably he was one of the Royal Chaplains or Confessors. He had been Dean of the "ffree Chaple" for some years before he became Vicar of the parish, which office he only held for one year.

Carter, seventeenth Vicar, is the next name of any interest. He was of Magdalene College, Oxon., and chosen one of the Proctors of the University in 1508. He was a servant to and in favour with Cardinal Wolsey, was the steward of his household, and comptroller of his buildings at Oxford.

* See *Harleian MSS.* No. 433, pp. 99, 102, &c. This volume of MSS. appears to be a Register of Grants passing the Privy Council, or receiving the sign-manual of Richard III.

In 1524 he was admitted to the degree of B.D., and was afterwards canon of Christchurch. He was made Vicar of Allhallows Barking in 1525, and resigned in 1530, probably involved in his patron Wolsey's fall, which happened that year.

Daves, nineteenth Vicar, inducted in 1546, was the first Protestant Incumbent; that is to say, he evidently conformed to the new ceremonies, for he appears to have retained his living, like the famous Vicar of Bray, during all the changes that took place under the government of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; dying in 1565. He was also Vicar of Woodham Walter and Rivenhall, in Essex, at which latter place his decease occurred. In the *Return to the Chantry Commissioners* (see p. 15) he is thus described: "*Wm. Daves ys the Vycar of the same Church and the yerely value of the same is xxxii^{li} xiii^s iii^d.*"

Wood, twenty-first Vicar, was the first Incumbent presented by an Archbishop of Canterbury. Richard Wood was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1562; B.A. 1565-6; subsequently became Fellow of Trinity, and in 1569 took the M.A. degree; passing on to B.D. in 1577, and D.D. in 1583. In 1584 Archbishop Whitgift, to whom he was chaplain, recommended that he should be appointed Dean of Ely or of Peterborough in case certain contemplated promotions in the Church took effect. These failing, Wood was made Vicar of Allhallows Barking, by Whitgift, in 1584-5. He shortly afterwards became Prebendary of St. Paul's and Canon of Westminster. Allhallows Barking he resigned in 1591, on being appointed to the deanery of Bocking. In 1597 he was instituted Canon of Canterbury, and received other preferment. He died on 15th Sept. 1609, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. Dr. Wood, who is supposed to have assisted in some of the works published in reply to the *Marpelate Tracts*, was licenser of the press for Archbishop Whitgift, and was nicknamed by Martin Marprelate, "Never-be-good." A remarkable man succeeded Wood in this vicarage;

Thomas Ravis, B.D., presented by Archbishop Whitgift in 1591. Ravis

(according to Fuller), was born at Maldon, in Surrey, "*claris parentibus*;" educated at Westminster, and afterwards at Christchurch, Oxford. When sent up from Westminster to Christchurch to be elected scholar, he was at first refused, a letter having been received from the Queen recommending another person to be elected, whereupon Ravis wrote an elegant Latin epistle to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, who had given him recommendations to Oxford. How the dispute was settled does not expressly appear, but Ravis certainly became student of Christchurch and rose to be head of his college. He became Vicar of Allhallows Barking in 1591, and about the same time was made Canon of Westminster, receiving the deanery of Christchurch in 1596. He was made D.D. and elected Vice-Chancellor in 1595. In 1598 he resigned Barking. We next meet with him as Prolocutor of the Convocation which met in 1603, and as a prominent member of the Hampton Court Conference on the side of conformity. He was also one of the translators of the present authorised version of the Bible. His name stands first on the list of the eight Oxford divines to whom was assigned the task of rendering into English the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse. It is to him also that we owe that interesting MS. which is still the best and most accurate account of the method employed by the authorised translators. During the progress of the work Dr. Ravis was appointed Bishop of Gloucester, and had been but a short time in that see before he was requested by the King to accept the bishopric of London on the decease of Bishop Vaughan in 1607. Sir John Harrington tells us that Ravis was very unwilling to leave Gloucester, nor "were the people of his diocese more willing to part with him; he was so much beloved that some who can scarce well brook the name of a Bishop, yet can be content to give this one a good report." Fuller supplies a similar testimony; "as he was not very willing to go to Gloucester"—shrinking from the Episcopal office—"so, after his three years' abode there, those of Gloucester were unwilling that he should leave; who, in so short a time had gained the good liking of all sorts." Persuaded by judicious

friends, Ravis accepted the bishopric of London, and his contemporaries describe him as an excellent and apostolic prelate, of graceful and dignified deportment, supporting his character to great advantage, a warm patron of learned men, and deeply interested in the religious condition of his diocese. Wood says that the means of his advancement were "eminent learning, gravity, and prudence." He is also described as "devoted to his spiritual duties, and, as maintaining very friendly relations with his clergy." He is, however, connected with an ambitious design of increasing the political power of the Church, by being accused of supporting a measure for admitting the inferior dignitaries—Deans and Archdeacons—into the Commons House of Parliament, as the Bishops were admitted to the Lords. Ravis enjoyed the see of London for two years only; he died in 1609, and was buried in the north aisle of Old St. Paul's, where was a monument to his memory as that "of a grave and good Bishop." *

With reference to the authorised version of the Bible, our parish is honourably and intimately connected with this great work. We have already seen that Ravis, Vicar from 1591 to 1598, was engaged in it; so was his successor Dr. Robert Tighe. But, in addition to these, two of the translators were natives of this parish; Bishop Lancelot Andrews, who presided over the translation of the Pentateuch, and his brother Dr. Roger Andrews, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. Both these learned divines were born in the parish of Allhallows Barking. But there is a further connection. Another of the translators was a member of the same family as Dr. Edward Layfield, Vicar here from 1635 to 1680.

Tighe, the twenty-third Vicar, and one of the translators of the Bible, was presented by Archbishop Whitgift on the resignation of Ravis in 1598. He was a native of Deepden, in Lincolnshire, and placed at Magdalene

* See Strype's *Annals*; Wood's *Athen. Ox.* ii. 849; Fuller's *Church Hist.* iii. 242; Fuller's *Worthies*, iii. 209; Godwin de *Præsulibus Angliæ*, 194.

College, Oxford; then at Cambridge, where he took his degree, being incorporated at Oxford B.D. 1596. In 1610 he was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex and created D.D. Fuller describes Tighe as "an excellent textuary and profound linguist, and therefore employed upon the translation of the Bible." He died Vicar in 1616;* but, although there are entries in the register of the burial of members of his family and household, there is no record of his own burial, by which I conclude that he was non-resident at the time of his death. His signature frequently occurs in the Church books.

Edward Abbott, A.M., twenty-fourth Vicar, presented by Archbishop Abbott, his relative. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and appointed Vicar of St. Margaret, New Fish Street, in 1610. In 1616 he was admitted precentor of Wells and in the same year received the Vicarage of this parish, when he resigned St. Margaret's. He died here in 1634.

In the book of *Churchwardens' Accounts* for 1633-4 there is an entry of a most pleasing character, with reference to Abbott and to his relations with the parishioners. It refers to the repair of the Church already described in Chapter II. The Churchwarden, with reference to this event, thus records his testimony to the Vicar:—"At severall vestryes held in the year of our Lord God 1633 within the parish Church of Allhallows Barking, London, the needful repaire of the said Church was taken into consideration. The decay and defects thereof being viewed and made known, with an unanimous consent of the parishioners in general, the work of re-edifying, repaving, and beautifying the said Church began y^e 21 of Aprill, 1634, and was finished the 24 of December following, defrayed out of the charitable guifts and free-will offerings of the inhabitants of the said parish, as also of diverse worshipful and praise-worthy societyes of London, and other noble, welldisposed, and religious

* Fuller says "in 1620, leaving to John Tighe, his son, of Carby in the Co. of Lincoln, an estate of £1000 per ann." Fuller's date is an error, I have given the correct year in the text, which is confirmed by Registrum, *King, E'pi Lond.* "Will. Goodwyn S. T. P. coll. ad Archd. Middlesex *per mort.* Tighe, 1616, Sep. 23rd."

gentlemen. And for the better furtherance of so good a work, Mr. Edward Abbott, then Vicar of the s^d parish, did, not only by preaching, with good effect, exhort and animate his parishioners to extend their charitable contributions, but by his personal pains, advice, and presence, assisted those who had in charge committed to them the care and oversight of the worthy work. In testimony of his pious zeal to the house of God, let this holy though short exhortation of his, here following, remain for a remembrance of him to posterity." Then follows a short homily, or sermon, which the Vicar probably delivered on the Sunday before the Church was closed, and after this a record of the reopening of the Church :—"The 25 Dec^r, 1634, being the yearly solemn festival for the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the parishioners, who for 35 weeks, wanting the use of their own Church, sought their spiritual food at other neighbouring churches, this joyful day, with gladness of heart, met again together to offer their prayers and their praises to Almighty God in their own parish church of Allhallows Barking, Lond. Mr. Edward Abbott, that faithful minister of God's word, and Vicar of the said parish, then preached there his last sweet and swanlike sermon, taking for his text the first verse of the cxxii. Psalm, 'I was glad,' &c.—

‘Tam foelix utinam!’”

The explanation of this paragraph is, that the aged and respected Vicar preached for the last time on Christmas Day, 1634, and was then seized with some fatal illness: for the entry of his burial appears just ten weeks after, viz., on the 6th March, 1634-5. There is no monument to his memory.* The following is his Will, proved in the *Prerogative Court*,

* "Memorandum, that Mr. Edward Abbott, clerk, late Vicar of this Parish, deceased on Tuesday, the Third of March, 1634, and was buried in the s^d p^{'ish} church on the Fridaie next following, being the sixth daie of the same month, in the Chauncell, under the Communion Table." "Memorandum, also that Mr. Edw^d Layfield was inducted Vicar of the s^d p^{'ish} church on Fridaie, beinge the eight day Maie, the morrowe after Ascension daye, Anno 1635." —(From the Book of Vestry Minutes, &c., p. 13.)

March 6th, 1634. It shows that, like the majority of the Clergy of the seventeenth century, he had very little to leave behind:—"In y^e name of God, Amen. I Edward Abbott Vicar of Allhallowes Barking next y^e Tower of London being in perfect memorie but in a weake state of body hath constituted this to be my last Will and Testament. First I bequeathe my soule into y^e hands of God: he breathed into mee a livinge soule immortal and of his oune spiritual essence and it were ingratitude not to render back what I have received: nay my oune sins w^d bee my grate shame as to pollute it when he sh^d receive it and me with yt, but into his handes I have commended it my God of Truth whome I have no doubt but that he will kepe it in safety that it be united with my body in eternity. In the meantime I will that my body be burried in the s^d churchyard of Allh. Barking according to their discretion* till it shall be rayised in y^e last day to reigne with God, till y^e resurrection of all flesh at wh^h tyme the trumpe shall blow and the dead shall be rayised incorruptible and follow y^e Lamb withersoever he goeth. As touching my temporal estate I give to Margret Raynolds the greatest paire double gilt cupp to have to be as her wedding gift and remainder to her for ever. To Besse Withers for whom I rec^d ten pounds I will there be given thirteen pounds. To the rest of my serv^{ts} that were in wages at my death in the discretion of my wife. All other my goodes as the hopes of my place wh^h must yield me one whole yeare if I live or dye; the $\frac{1}{2}$ year's rent of Mr. Morgan, money collected or gathered for divers years by Mr. Abbot † wh^h he will wisely accompt & the like together with such money good statesmoney in my hand as following: Finding that I have spent of her portion whereunto I had no right nor claim nor intention, I am content & do give unto her y^e s^d Marg. Abbott all my goods mouable or immouable during her natural life provided that

* The good Vicar in this and other places is not clear, or perhaps the copyist is wrong. I suppose "their discretion" relates to the executors.

† I presume, his son by a former marriage.

she give him a true acct. of y^e same and invoice of them; except my books; all wh^h I give to him solely and for ever, and if he haue children; and so likewise after y^e death of my wife: all other things do I giue to her and the rest to be hers. And my care is that all controversy between you Sir Maurice Abbott only shall judge and end between you wh^h I hope he will never refuse for my sake for whome & whose children I have ever prayed. Also that Rich. Jarvis shall have y^e bond of Morers but let him carry it wisely lest he sh^d loose himself solely; Mr. Dexter will acquaint him best. Thus have I left the world & am ready to depart hence when God shall call for me whom I have long expected. Even so come Lord Jesus. Amen. ED. ABBOTT, Clarke."

Edward Layfield, twenty-fifth Vicar, was presented by his uncle Archbishop Laud, in 1635.* He was Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; M.A. 1628; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1632; and created D.D. by the Archbishop soon after his presentation to Allhallows Barking. He was also Archdeacon of Essex. His father was the Dr. Edmund Layfield who married one of Laud's sisters. According to the registers of Herald's College, the following arms were conferred to him in 1639:—Or, on a chevron between three demi-lions, gules as many trefoils slipped of the field. During the troubles that befel the Church of England, under the iron rule of the Long Parliament, Layfield was deprived of his benefices and fell into poverty. Certain of his parishioners petitioned against him in 1642 as a teacher of false doctrine. They ask for the privilege of appointing a Lecturer who shall be allowed the pulpit on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening. Their petition is granted, according to the *Journals of the House*, 1642-3, and it is "ordered that Dr. Layfield, Mr. Nash his Curate, and the Churchwardens, do permit certain learned orthodox divines in

* Layfield was nominated by Laud as his executor "in case Dr. Bailie or Mr. Robinson die." Dr. Bailie proved the Will, and Layfield, "the son of my sister Bridget," received a legacy of 100*l.*; i.e. *should have received*, but both Laud's and Layfield's estates were sequestered.

orders, to preach as the parishioners shall appoint, and that they may have choice of a minister, to elect a Lecturer out of them." To this there could be of course no serious objection ; but it was the work of a faction determined to oust Episcopacy and force Presbyterianism upon the parish. Accordingly next day, an ordinance passes the House, to omit the words " in orders " from the former injunction, which would enable the disaffected to force a layman upon the parish if a pliant clergyman could not be found. The history of the time shows us that the Puritan faction carried their wishes by the help of Lecturers. Practically they were spies upon the regular clergy, and every word spoken in jest or in confidence, every little fault and failing, every slip of tongue or behaviour, was faithfully reported by the lecturers to the heads of their party, and the most made of it to the detriment of Episcopacy. In the *Commons Journal*, for December 1, 1642, the petitioners from this parish report that they have chosen Mr. George Cockayne, who is confirmed to the office of Lecturer by Parliament, and Dr. Layfield is ordered to grant him the free use of his pulpit in the afternoons under pain of suspension. An independent Lecturer like this would necessarily have great power over the unfortunate Incumbent. If he coveted the Rectory, parsonage, tithes, and full authority over the Church in which he was merely a subordinate officer, he had only to watch the poor Incumbent, and by twisting and torturing his words secure his suspension. So it happened here : the Lecturer had not been appointed more than two months before both Vicar and Curate were declared delinquents and deprived of their offices and emoluments. The Vicar very spiritedly refused to obey an order depriving him of his rights, without trial or permission to defend himself. He, therefore, supported by a large and influential body of parishioners, continued to officiate in his accustomed manner. He was then taken into custody as a Royalist and voted unfit to hold any ecclesiastical preferment. Now, here was no pretence of moral or intellectual unfitness ; it was sufficient that he was a Churchman, a friend of the King, and a relative of the Archbishop, for these things in the eyes of

the Puritan faction were unpardonable crimes. His professed offences were that he had set up I.H.S. in his Church; that he had been heard to say "Those toads who will not come up to the rails for the eucharist;" that he spent his time in the army as a chaplain; and furthermore that he had been guilty of blasphemy. This last was a very indefinite charge, because by blasphemy was implied almost any anti-puritan expression of opinion. As soon as Layfield was presented for these offences his parishioners assembled in Vestry, and by a large majority prepared a counter-petition in his favour. It is duly preserved in the Vestry Minute Book,* as follows:—

"To the Hon^{ble} Assembly of Kn^{ts}, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Com'ons Ho. of Parliam^t,

"The humble Petition of the Vestrymen and chiefe Inhabitants of the parish of All Saints Barking, neere the Tower, London,

"Humbly sheweth,

"That upon certain intelligence of a petition lately exhibited to this high and hon^{ble} court of Parliam^t against Edward Layfelde, Doctour in Divinity, and Vicar of y^e parish church afforesaid, as well to free ourselves fro' all imputation or suspicion of doing him any wronge, as also to acquit him from false and scandalous accusations objected by others, wee most humbly crave leave to certifie as followeth:—

"1. That the said petition was devised and delivered without any consent, knowledge, or approbation of ourselves.

"2. That we doe not know the s^d D^r Layfelde guilty of any blame, but we account him worthy of much honour and esteem for his frequent preaching, his grave and loving conversation amongst us.

* The pages of the Minute Book containing this and other testimonies were destroyed by the Presbyterian minister for whom Layfield was displaced. Fortunately after the Restoration a copy was discovered, and, though written on smaller paper and in a different hand, it has been inserted in its proper place in the book.

" 3. That we did never heare him with any worde savouring of envie, malice, or contention, but always such words as might well beseem his office and place amongst us.

" 4. That of late yeares, before he was Vicar, the repairing of our church cost about 1,400^l, and the p'sh thereby became much indebted, but since he hath been incumbent the whole is discharged except 25^l.

" 5. That he never dispensed any of the church stock without free consent of the vestry.

" 6. That the poore money was never disbursed for the orn^{ts} of y^e church, but the church stock hath been expended for the maintenance of the poor, who are as liberally relieved as in any p'sh in London.

" 7. That the rail before the comⁿ table in the chancell hath been there time out of minde, and those little wooden figures of angells wh^h were lately sawn down were placed at the corner of the s^d rail before D^r Layfelde was Vicar.

" 8. That the communicants have ever been accustomed to come to y^e rail, and there receive the holy sacrm^t kneeling; the minister never known to goe forth of the rail, and carry the blessed sacram^t into pews.

" 9. That the comⁿ table was placed as it now standeth by special command from the ordinary in writing, &c.

" 10. That the gestures and behaviour of D^r Layfelde in time of the celebration and administration of the holy commⁿ hath alwaies seemed to us full of reverence, religion, gravity, and devotion.

" 11. That the guilt plate and divers such orn^{ts} belonging to our church were voluntary given by well-disposed persons, some yet living amongst us.

" 12. That the marble laver, or stone font, was also the private cost of one particular man, the manner of setting it up very well approved, and a good part of the cost the free contribution of some particular men in y^e p'ish. The rest of the charge was willingly, and without any contradiction, allowed in the churchwardens' account.

“ In witness whereof wee have hereto set our hands,

“ Richard Carwarden.	Edm. Foster.
Marmaduke Rawden.	Tho ^s . Walton.
Thomas Crathorn.	Richard Green.
Will ^m Folgate.	John Goodwin.
Henry Taylour.	Abraham Ashe.
Edward Fenn.	Thomas Fletcher.
Edward Morer.	John Dansey.
Thomas Covell.	Peter Mytton.
Thomas Abrahall.	Will ^m Foster.
Will ^m Fenwick.	John Miller, &c.
Abraham Perrot,	} Churchw ^{dns} . ”
Robert Neale,	

This petition did not meet with success, for Layfield was deprived in 1642,* under circumstances of considerable barbarity. Thus, when arrested by order of Parliament, he was interrupted during the performance of divine service, dragged out of church, set on a horse with his surplice not removed, the Common Prayer Book tied round his neck; and in this manner forced to ride through the city, with the lowest rabble hallooing and hooting behind. Then he was thrown into prison, and even his watch and the contents of his pockets, his money, and papers, taken from him. Moreover, his private estate, as well as his ecclesiastical preferment, was confiscated, and no provision made for his maintenance whatever. Walker’s “Sufferings of the Clergy” contains a detailed account of his trials, compiled evidently from his own description of them.† From this

* By an ordinance of the House of Commons, passed 3rd February, 1642, Dr. Layfield was deprived and his living sequestered. Sequestrators :—Aldn. Fowke; Mr. Thos. Walton; Mr. John Wood; Mr. Rich. Lant; Mr. John Davis; Mr. Thos. Stevenson; Mr. Wm. Colman.

The Vicar appointed was Thomas Clendon, M.A.

† For a confirmation of Walker’s statement, see also “*The Bill of Mortality of the Clergy of London who suffered for Loyalty, 1661.*”—Harleian Miscellany.

we learn that he had been confined in most of the gaols about London, and on one occasion, with other clergy, taken on board ship, clapped under the hatches, and not allowed to come on deck for air, except by feeing his keepers, which he had not the means to do. It was the general belief of these poor half-suffocated prisoners that the threat of selling them for slaves to the plantations was about to be fulfilled. But the offer of purchasing their liberty was made them for 1,500*l.* a man—an offer which only added insult to injury, since their estates had been sequestered. The offer was brought down to 5*l.*, but even then Layfield was unable to comply with it; and so, after a year's confinement, he and the others were turned on shore for nothing. The shame of all this is, that it was done in the name of true religion. Layfield was one of those who survived their twenty years' privations; and was restored to his living on Charles the II.'s return. His contemporary Royalists describe him as a man of generous and noble spirit, great courage and resolution, and much respected in his parish, though a High Churchman. He lost all his private fortune during the Commonwealth, amounting to many thousands of pounds; but, regaining all his preferments, his latter days were prosperous. He was Vicar during the Plague and the Great Fire, and resided in the Parsonage-house at the south-west corner of the church, which he rebuilt, and which was destroyed to widen the street in 1862. Here he died in 1680, and was buried in the chancel. There is no memorial beyond the entry in the register, 10th August, 1680. His Will, proved in the *Prerogative Court* on the 11th August, is a curious document. It is very short. He desires to be buried in the chancel of Allhallows Barking, as near as possible to his late wife. He appoints Charles Layfield, B.D., his youngest son, executor. He bequeaths £5 to Barking parish for the poor; forgives the parish of Barnes about £14, in which they were indebted to him for casting the bell and repairing the church, and leaves £40 to the poor of that parish. He promises that he will alter the form of the Will if it should please God that his sickness should leave him; this he did not live to do.

During the interregnum from 1642 to 1662, the Minister appears to have been *Mr. Thomas Clendon*. Layfield's Curate, Roberts, was deprived and imprisoned for refusing to conform to the Puritan customs soon after the deprivation of the Vicar. Thomas Clendon signs the audit as Vicar in 1643; and his name appears in the parish books as Vicar, having been appointed by the Parliament. He matriculated Sizar of Emmanuel College Cantab. April 8, 1620; B.A. 1623-4; M.A. 1627; Instituted Vicar of Allhallows Barking 1643; resigned 1662; made Rector of Radminster, Essex, 1667, in which year he died. He does not seem to have been very popular; the Vestry Minutes are full of complaints respecting him, and the old Vicar, to whom Clendon seems quietly to have given way early in 1662, was welcomed back to his parish with much joy. Clendon published one sermon, entitled *Justification Justified*, in which he certainly takes a healthier view of the doctrine and of the character of God than most of the Calvinistic divines of the time. It is prefaced by a curious introduction, defending the author from certain petty slanders which were current respecting him in his parish. These charges, though trivial in themselves, go far towards proving that his relations with the parishioners were not satisfactory. According to the Churchwardens' accounts, the return of the old Vicar to his parish was celebrated by a public dinner, on the 20th October, 1662, which cost 8*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*—another little proof how gladly the people, tired of religious tyranny, were ready to welcome back the ancient economy in church and state.

George Hickes, D.D., twenty-sixth vicar, presented by Archbishop Sancroft in 1681. This learned and highly conscientious man was born at Kirby Wick, Yorkshire, in 1642, educated at the Grammar School of North Allerton, made Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford in 1664, and ordained the following year. In 1673 he accompanied Sir George Wheeler, his pupil, on a foreign tour, and on his return became B.D. and Rector of St. Ebbe's; shortly afterwards he was chosen to be Chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, High Commissioner of Scotland, and was made a Royal

Chaplain in 1681, having previously taken the degree of D.D. In the same year he became Prebendary of Worcester and Vicar of Barking. In 1683 he was promoted to the Deanery of Worcester, and in 1686 to the Rectory of Alvechurch, when he resigned Allhallows. Dr. Hickes was younger brother of John Hickes the Presbyterian minister who was sentenced by Lord Jefferies to be hanged for his share in the Monmouth rebellion. He suffered at Glastonbury in 1685. The not uncommon circumstance of two members in the same family taking opposite sides in religion and politics is exemplified in these brothers, the one an extreme High Churchman, the other a violent and extravagant Nonconformist. Both were men of character and sincerity, and both submitted to persecution and suffering for the sake of their opinions. When the elder brother was sentenced to be hanged, we are informed by Oldmixon * that Dean Hickes, "being spoken to on his brother's behalf, said, *He would not speak for a fanatic.*" But, there is a coarseness in this statement which carries its own refutation. Oldmixon was a headstrong party historian, writing amidst the cruel scenes of the *Bloody Assize*, and ready to believe and set down in his book any slander that would vilify a Jacobite. Even Macaulay doubts his general accuracy. It is quite likely that in those troublous times, when party spirit ran higher than we can conceive of, there was little or no communication between the brothers; and moreover that, when the elder was condemned, the younger forbore to interfere from the utter hopelessness of the case; that is, from the well known determination of the Court and the Government to be severe in their retribution for the great Western rebellion. Dr. Hickes was one of the most remarkable and highly educated men of his generation. He published largely: many of his writings were controversial, and have now sunk into oblivion; but his "*Thesaurus Linguarum*," a laborious book on the Northern dialects, will preserve his reputation green. It is a scarce

* See his *History of England*, vol. ii., p. 706.

and valuable work, and has fetched £15 at sales. On the accession of William and Mary, Hickes refused to take the oaths, and was deprived of all his preferments in 1689, falling, in consequence, into poverty and trouble. Casting his lot amongst the Nonjurors, he was induced to accept the episcopate, and was consecrated suffragan Bishop of Thetford in 1694. Macaulay refers to Hickes in these words: "High in rank amongst the Nonjurors was George Hickes, Dean of Worcester. Of all the Englishmen of his time he was the most versed in the old Teutonic languages; and his knowledge of the early Christian literature was very extensive."* His writings have been highly commended by Ingram the Saxon scholar, by Bishops Nicolson, Burnet, and Van Mildert, and by Jones of Nayland. Hickes was a friend of Pepys the diarist, who nevertheless, with characteristic fidelity, complains of his long and dry sermons. He attended Pepys in his last moments. There are many interesting references to Hickes in Pepys, and a curious letter from the doctor on "second sight" in the last volume. He died, aged 74, in 1716, and was buried close to the west wall of St. Margaret's churchyard, Westminster. His Will, of which a copy was published (in 8vo. 1716) is a very interesting document.

The twenty-seventh Vicar was *John Gaskarth*, D.D., a Scotchman, formerly Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, presented to this vicarage by Archbishop Sancroft in 1686. Gaskarth was a highly popular Vicar, generous, and of firm, but conciliatory manners. His portrait, an oil painting, presented to the parish by Mr. Deputy Roman, hangs in the Vestry. He was a constant resident and held no other preferment. Under his auspices the Church was twice thoroughly repaired, to the expense of which he largely contributed out of his own means. He was Vicar 46 years, and died 1732, aged 86. His tomb is in the Churchyard

* See Macaulay's *History of England*, vol. iii., p. 458; and several references in Burnet's *Own Times*, Lathbury's *Non-Jurors*, and Bliss's *Reliquia Hearnianæ*.

on the north side of the Vestry, having inscribed upon it the following eulogistic epitaph;—" *Infra jacet Joannes Gaskarth S.T.P. hujus Ecclesie per quadraginta septem annos Vicarius, gregis custos assiduus, bonorum fautor, miserorum perfugium, certissimus inopium patronus, qui fide dives et operibus, annorum satur, animam Deo redidit, Decemb. X^{mo} A.D. 1732, Ætat. 86.*" * He printed several sermons; † and also wrote in Gibson's *Preservative against Popery*, on the doctrine of satisfaction for sin—a divinity treatise which would go far to disprove the general charge of "mere morality" usually brought against our divines of the eighteenth century.

The twenty-eighth Vicar was *William Geekie*, another Scotchman, presented by Archbishop Wake, in 1732. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; D.D. 1729; Prebendary of Canterbury, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Rector of Southfleet, Kent. Little more is known concerning him. Next to him comes

George Stinton, presented by Archbishop Secker, in 1767. He was Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; M.A. 1755; D.D. 1765; Chancellor of Lincoln; Prebendary of Peterborough; Rector of Wrotham; and F.R.S. He was Chaplain and afterwards executor to Archbishop Secker, and preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Barrington. He died in Great George Street, Westminster, and was buried in the chancel vault of Allhallows Barking, May 6, 1783. He published nothing but a

* Beneath, lies John Gaskarth, D.D., of this Church for 47 years Vicar; the diligent guardian of the flock; the furtherer of good men; the refuge of the miserable; the most certain friend of the destitute; who, rich in faith and works and full of years, yielded up his soul to God, on the 10th of December, A.D. 1732, aged 86.

- † 1. *Funeral Sermon for the Duke of Lauderdale*, 1683.
2. *Visitation Sermon*, 1685.
3. *Concio ad Clerum*, 1705.
4. *On the Opening of a Church*, 1708.
5. *For Reformation of Manners*, 1713.

few sermons. There is a plain tablet to his memory thus inscribed :—
*"Near this place are deposited the remains of George Stinton, D.D., late
 Vicar of this parish, Rector of Wrotham, in Kent, and Chancellor of the
 Church of Lincoln. He died April 30, 1783, aged 52."*

The last of the deceased Vicars was *Samuel Johnes*, who took the additional name of Knight, on receiving the estates of his cousin R. P. Knight, Esq., of Henley Hall, Staffordshire. He was Rector of Welwyn and Vicar of Barking nearly seventy years, having been presented by the Crown in 1783. His father Thomas Johnes had been M.P. for Herefordshire, and his brother, who died in 1816, was M.P. for Cardigan. This Vicar was M.A. of All Souls College, Oxford, having been Fellow of that college.

The present Vicar is the Rev. *John Thomas*, D.C.L., Trinity College, Oxford, appointed by Archbishop Sumner 1852. He is also a Canon of Canterbury, to which he was nominated in 1862.

CHAPTER XIV.

CURATES AND LECTURERS.

Geo. Crakenthorpe, signs the Register, as Curate	1615
Robert Harrison	1627
Mr. Lovell	1634
[On April 4th, 1634, he receives help from the charities in his sickness, to the amount of 20s. 8d. Subsequently the vestry vote him 5 <i>l</i> .]	
Mr. Roberts	1642
[Deprived by the Parliament as a Royalist in 1644.]	
Mr. Lloyd	1662
Mr. Saml. Clarke, Curate and Lecturer ..	1663
Mr. White, Lecturer	1666
Mr. Ness	1667
Mr. W. Cade	1678
Mr. Jonathan Saunders, Lecturer	1679
[See page 29. At his death, in consequence of her poverty, the parish	

paid to the widow, 10*l.* for the funeral, and in 1685, the Vestry "ordered the Churchwarden to pay to Mr. John Polling, Apothecary, the sum of 6*l.* for the relief and present support of Jonathan Saunders, son of Mr. S. late Curate of this parish, who is at school at Oxford."]

Mr. W. Smith 1681

[See the chapter on *Benefactions and Charities*.]

Mr. Gadford 1689

Dr. Pooley 1704

Mr. Lamb 1712

George Hawkins, Lecturer 1721

Chas. Stuart 1723

Cornelius Murdin 1745

William Roman, Lecturer * 1749

Hugh Pugh, A.M., Curate 1763

Wm. Hayes, Lecturer 1771

Edwd. Symmonds, M.A. 1772

Edwd. Tinley, M.A. 1775

Jno. Garnons 1787

[Published a volume of plain but sensible sermons in 1789.]

Dr. Bradshaw, Lecturer 1790

James Roe, M.A. 1791

H. B. Owen, M.A., Lecturer † 1792

Henry Gostling White, M.A. 1803

[Elected Lecturer 1824. There is a good sketch of the career of this popular preacher in the *European Magazine* for January, 1816, accompanied by a portrait engraved from an original painting by Hayter.

* See p. 107.

† See p. 110.

White was then in the zenith of his popularity. He was the eldest son of a physician at Bury St. Edmunds, and one of the three surviving members of a family of twenty-four children. He was born at Yarmouth in 1769; educated at Winchester school, and thence proceeded to Pembroke College, Cambridge, migrating to Clare Hall soon after matriculation. Of the latter college he was elected a Fellow in 1793. His first employment in the Church was as Curate of Eye, in Suffolk; in 1803 he became Curate of Allhallows Barking. In addition to this cure he obtained several preacher-ships and lectureships, having been successively preacher at Tavistock Chapel, Albemarle Chapel, the Foundling Hospital, and the Asylum in St. George's Fields. His character as a preacher is described as follows:—"Of figure and feature striking, in manner most agreeable; in language highly correct and even graceful; whilst his voice, clear, loud and full, touches in its breaks the true chord." Possessing no interest, and with his life clouded by family trials to the great (but, it is believed, undeserved) detriment of his reputation, White obtained no preferment, yet at one time he was perhaps the most favourite preacher in London. He was especially effective as an advocate of benevolent institutions, and is said to have preached nearly 500 charity sermons, representing collections to the probable amount of 12,000*l*.* After one of his most successful efforts, the Duke of Kent who was present, appointed him his Chaplain. On two occasions he became a candidate for livings in the gift of the parishioners, viz.:—South Lambeth Chapel and St. Mary-at-Hill—in both cases losing the appointment by only one vote! In 1814 he competed for the rectory of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and, though a stranger in that parish, polled 1000 votes. As the unsuccessful candidate certain inhabitants of Clerkenwell presented him with a testimonial, consisting of a tea service of plate of the value of 100*l*. He published two volumes of *Sermons*, upon reading which

* See his Funeral Sermon, preached by the Rev. T. N. Hamilton, his successor, from 2 Cor. iv. 5, on November 8th, 1846.

I find it difficult to account for his popularity. They belong to that school of preaching in which poverty of thought is ill-concealed beneath sublimity of expression. Yet, as delivered by a man of fine presence and sonorous voice, these sermons were no doubt very effective in their day; at the present time they are simply worthless, either as volumes of divinity or specimens of British eloquence. H. G. W. died in 1846, and was interred in the Vicar's vault at the expense of the Vestry, who have commemorated him by a monument on the south wall of the Church, thus inscribed:—
"Beneath are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev^d Henry Gostling White, A.M., who died xxix Oct. 1846 in the 79th year of his age. During 42 years he was Curate of this parish, and finished his ministry by surrendering his soul into the hands of an all-merciful Creator in the humble hope of rising to a blessed resurrection thro' the propitiatory merits of an all-sufficient Saviour. In pace dormit qui in tribulatione vigilavit." Then follow some verses composed by himself which I forbear to quote, since they would hardly add to his reputation. They are of the *Tate-and-Brady* school of poetry.]

T. N. Hamilton, M. A.	1846
Joseph Wallis, M. A.	1856
Joseph Maskell	1860

*He also published in the year 1819
 a small volume of "Letters from a Father
 to his son" on an office under Government
 including letters on religious sentiment and
 belief many of which appeared in the
 European Magazine, and were reviewed
 in many of the monthly publications of the
 19th century.*

CHAPTER XV.

BENEFACTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Andrew Berry left by Will,* proved 1557, "a house called the *Aqua Vitæ House* in A.H.B. parish for y^e relief of y^e poor."

[Vested in Vicar, Churchwardens, and certain elected Trustees. The site of the house is in the occupation of the Commissioners of Excise, and produces 100*l.* per annum, which sum is added to the rent roll and distributed in pensions to poor deserving parishioners.]

Margaret Martin left by Will, 29th November, 1557, "unto y^e poore of S^t Buttolphes Aldgate & the poore people of A.H.B. equally the sum of *Ten Shillings* to be paid yearly."

[This charity has been suffered to lapse and is now lost.]

Ninian Thompson, by Will, 20th January, 1569, gave "a yearly load of *Coles* for ever to A.H.B. at Christmas."

[Lost; there are no records of the bequest having ever been received.]

* See the *Will Book* in the Church chest for all benefactions by Will.

Anthony Pope, by Will, 39th December, 1571, bequeathed "to the poore people of A.H.B. 20*l.*, to be distributed amongst them for the space of ten years next ensuing his decease, and unto the marriage of honest poor maidens who shall be marr^d in the Church of A.H.B. 20*l.*, to be paid by his executors."

[This bequest expired after ten years in due course.]

William Armer, by Will, July, 1575, bequeathed "for y^e space of ten years after his decease one load of faggots to be distributed yearly amongst y^e poor; one load of Coals and 200 of faggots to be distributed yearly against Christmas by y^e oversight of y^e C. W. and to eight poor men and eight poor women to each of them a gowne."

[Expired in due course.]

Humfrye Dimocke, by Will, 3rd April, 1575, ordains "that there shall be made and preched by lerned and discrete prechers in y^e Ch. of A.H.B. at convenient tymes within one yere after my decease, *Ten Sermons*, whereof y^e first to be on y^e day of my burial, and for y^e preching of the s^d sermons I will that my executors shall pay 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of lawful monney." He also ordains "that within y^e space of one month next after my decease my executors shall put into y^e box called the *poore man's box* within y^e s^d pshe Church of A.H.B. to y^e use of the poore *fyve pounds* of lawful monney of England." He further bequeaths his dwelling house to his servant Humfrye Barrowe, who "shall give and deliver every yere, yerely during y^e term of the lease granted, between y^e Feast of St. Andrew and y^e Birth of our Lord, to and amongst y^e poore people inhabiting the par. of A.H.B. such wood and coles as shall coste and be worth 40*s.* of lawful monney of England."

[These benefactions being only for a term of years expired in due course.]

Margaret Dane, by Will, 1579, left "to the poor of this par. for ever *Eight Shillings*."

[Paid by the Ironmongers' Company to the Churchwardens 8s. annually, which is added to the rent roll and pension fund.]

Edward Jefferies, bequeathed, Mar. 6th, 1580, "to y^e poore of this par. a lode of coles, to be given to them every Christmas for ever, and if it happen that William Nottyngham dye without heirs, then all y^e lands and tenements given and bequeathed to hym shall be distributed in this manner—the one half to the poor of A.H.B. and the other half to the mysterie and company of which I was free."

[Paid by Messrs. Barber, a rent charge of £1. 10s. per annum out of Chester Quay.]

George Allen, bequeathed by Will, 1st Nov., 1583, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Allhallows Barking, and to their successors for ever, "my little tenement with y^e appurtenances in *Prieste Alley* to y^e use and relief of the same parish for ever."

[Produces 8l. per annum, paid by Messrs. Barber and Co., as the ground rent of a warehouse that occupies the site of this house, in Priest Alley. The proceeds added to the rent roll and pension fund.]

Alice Polested, by Will, 27th May, 1586, gave *thirty pounds* to be distributed amongst the poor of this parish on the day of her burial; and also "after y^e death of all and every person or persons to whom I have given by this my will any annuetye or rente of any of my landes, tenements or hereditaments in London, or in y^e countie of Middlesex or Essex, that there be distributed to the C.W. of A.H.B. and their successors for ever, vi^{li}. xiii^s. iv^d. to be distributed by them amongst the poore people of the sa parish, the s^d sum to be paid at the two feasts of y^e year most usual, i.e. at y^e feast of St. Michael and the Annunciation of our Ladye, by even portions within xx days after any of y^e s^d feasts. And if it happen that the s^d rent or yearly paiment to be behind and unpaid, that then it shall and maie be lawfull to and for y^e C.W. of y^e s^d par. for ever at the tyme beinge to enter into y^e s^d premises in Lond. Middx. or Essex, other than y^e

house of Wm. Kimber or his assignes, called *The Sope House* over agst the custom house, and there to distraine until the s^d rent or annuity so behynde, and the averages if any, be fulfilled." She also charges her "execu^{trs}. to provide 30 sermons to be made by some godlie precher, whereof xii are to be preched at A.H.B."

[6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. annually paid by Messrs. Chillingworth out of the house No. 43, Great Tower Street. *]

William Haines, by Will, 1st September, 1590, bequeathed to "y^e poore people of the psh. of St. Dunstan's and A.H.B., the yerely sum of *ffyre pounds* of lawful money to be taken yerely out of my house or tenement wh^h I am righte owner of scituate over agst St Dunstan's Church."

[Paid annually by the trustees of St. Dunstan's, 32*l*. 10*s*. out of the rent of Messrs. Skipper's premises in St. Dunstan's Passage.]

Richard Smith, by Will, 19th September, 1591, left to be bestowed in bread or otherwise "amongst y^e poore of the psh. of A.S.B. xx*s*."; and, after the decease of his wife, son and daughter, heirs failing, "the messuage or tenement in wh^h I now dwell to the Vicar and C.W. of the s^d parish for y^e time being, and to their successors for ever, to the use of the poore of the s^d parish."

[Never received ; heirs appear to have claimed the property.]

Thomas Andrews, by Will,† 13th June, 1593, left "to y^e repairs of the Ch. of A.H.B. forty shillings of lawfull English monney ; and to the poor of the s^d parish the sum of five pounds."

Joan Andrews,‡ widow, of Tower Hill, left by Will, February 19th, 1594, "to the psh. Church of A.H.B., wherein I shall lye, the sum of 40*s*. ; and to y^e poore of y^e s^d parish 5*l*."

[Paid out and exhausted when received.]

* Formerly the Rose Tavern, whence Rose Court.

† Father } of the celebrated Bishop Andrews.
‡ Mother }

Edward Wilkinson, by Will, 22nd September, 1592, ordains "that y^e house w^h I lately removed unto, shall be lett at a reasonable rente by y^e C. W. of y^e afores^d parish of A.S.B., out of my rente I will to be given to y^e poore of the same parish xl^s a year, to be distrib^d according to y^e descretion of y^e C.W.; the one half in wood and coles, and y^e other in brede and beefe, and 20s. out of y^e same rent tow^{ds} y^e reading of a lecture during y^e time of my lease."

[Lease expired at Midsummer, 1644, and not renewed. Endowment lost.]

Sir Francis Cherry, by Will, 1604, bequeaths "to y^e Vicar and C.W. for ever y^e rents and profits of a house in *Priests Alley* in this psh., to be distributed to and amongst y^e poore of the s^d parish in bread or money at the discretion of the C.W."

[Paid out of the warehouses of Messrs. Barber & Co., which occupy the site of Priest Alley. Annual proceeds added to the rent roll and pension fund.]

John Bennett, by Will, 29th April, 1595, "to y^e use of y^e poore, an yerely annuity of 20^s. out of his lands and hereditaments in the parish."

[Paid by the Armourers' Company to the Churchwardens. Annual value 1*l*. added to the rent roll and pension fund.]

Anthony Slater, by Will, February 12th, 1596, left "to y^e poore of the psh of A.H.B. fyve pounds, to be bestowed accord^s to y^e discretion of y^e Churchw^{ds}."

[Paid out and exhausted at the time of receipt.]

Henry Richardson, by Will, 1596, bequeathed to the poor people dwelling in the said parish of Allhallows Barking, "the sum of *tenn pounds* lawful money, and for twenty several sermons to be made in y^e s^d psh. ch^h within 2 yeres after my decease, vi^l. xiii^s. xiiij^d."

[Paid and exhausted at the time of receipt.]

Thomas Leaver, of the East Indies, merchant,* gave by Will, 1612, "one hundred pounds for y^e purchasing of 6*l.* per an. for ever, to be distributed to six poor men and six poor women at Christmas."

[Appears not to have been recovered or received by the parish.]

Richard Fursland, by Will, 1st January, 1617, bequeathed "to y^e par. of A.H.B. ten pounds, to be employed yerely in coles att the cheapest rates in summer, and in y^e dead of winter to be sold unto y^e poor of the parish as they cost without any gain only keeping y^e stock whole for ever * * * * * and tenn pounds to pay yearly for ever *tenn shillings* for a sermon to be made yerely for ever, on y^e 5th Nov^r in thanksgiving for our deliverance from y^e Gunpowder Treason." By a codicil he makes up the amount for the poor to 20*s.* by an extra bequest of 10*l.*; soon after on being made "President of the English nation in India," he adds another codicil to confirm his previous bequests.

[Still received : annual value 1*l.* 5*s.*]

Hugh Bullock, by Will, 1618, October 22nd, devises "unto y^e parson and C.W. of A.H.B. and their successors for ever an annuity of seven pounds four shillings, to be paid out of his corner messuage or tenem^t heretofore called *the Chalice and the Shepherd* in Thames Street in y^e parish of St. Buttolphe, Billingsgate, 40*s.* to be p^d for 4 quarterly sermons to be preched in y^e Ch. of A.H.B., the remainder to be distributed in bread to y^e poore after divine service."

[Formerly paid out of a house near Pudding Lane, now paid by Messrs. Innes Brothers, out of a warehouse in Mincing Lane, formerly "The Bell," value 7*l.* 4*s.*, added to the pension fund.]

Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester,† by Will, 1625, bequeathed to

* "Thos. Lever, merchant, willing to adventure 200*l.*" was admitted into East India Comy., Janv. 2, 1610. [Sainsbury's Calendar of State Papers, East India series.]

† Bishop Andrews' Will is printed in the first volume of his works in the Anglo-Catholic Library, Oxford, 1854.

“y^e parson and C.W. respectively of these parishes following *one hundred pounds*:—of A.H.B. to y^e use of the poore there, 20*l.*; of Horndon on y^e Hill, Essex, 10*l.*; of y^e town and par. of Rawreth, Essex, 5*l.*; St. Saviour’s, Southwark, 20*l.*; St. Andrew’s, Holborn, 10*l.*; St. Martin, Ludgate, 10*l.*; &c. &c.”

[Bishop Andrews’ charities are managed by trustees, and 20*l.* is annually distributed through the clergyman of this parish to four deserving and aged poor people, who receive 5*l.* each. The principal conditions are that each person recommended should be of good character, an inhabitant, and, if possible, a decayed housekeeper of the parish, a regular attendant at divine worship, with a preference for communicants.]

Mr. Wm. Kymber, by Will, 1618, bequeathed “an annuity of 3*l.* out of y^e lease of a dwelling house and wharf called *Galley Key*.”

[Expired in 1628 when the lease ran out.]

John Burnell, by Will, 1621, February 18th, “bequeathed to y^e poore of the par. 20*l.* in money, to be as stock for y^e poor of the s^d parish to be bestowed every year in *sea coals* at y^e fittest season of y^e year, and to be reserved in store for them until y^e winter, and then at y^e discretion of y^e Vicar and C.W. for y^e time being, to be sold unto such poor of y^e s^d parish as shall have need thereof at the price they cost, with y^e charges in lying so as y^e stock may remain still entire without division to be employed yearly as before.”

[Lost beyond recovery.]

Francis Covell, by Will, September, 1625, bequeathed “fyve pounds in money unto y^e pshes of S. Olave, Hart Street, and A.H.B., to be distributed amongst the poore people of the s^d pshes. at y^e discretion of his wife Margery Covell and his son Thomas C.,” also he willed his “s^d wife and son to set over one house situate in Priest Alley within y^e parish of A.H.B., to and for y^e use of y^e s^d poore of that par. for ever.”

[Paid by Messrs. Barber and Co. out of their warehouse in Priest Alley which occupies the site of this house. Annual proceeds added to the rent roll and pension fund.]

John Compton, by Will, 1626, gave "ten pounds to buy coals for y^e poore for ever, to be bought every year at y^e cheapest rate in summer and to be sold at the same rate in winter."

[Lost.]

Mary Fursland, by Will, 13th July, 1626, "bequeathed to y^e Vicar and C. W. of A.H.B. the sum of tenn pounds to remain in y^e parish as a stock for ever, to y^e intent that y^e s^d Vicar and C.W. and their successors shall yearly for ever upon y^e 5 Nov^r. in every year distribute and bestow unto and amongst the poor people of y^e s^d parish where there is most nede 10 doz. of bread; and the rest of y^e yearly profit of the s^d money to be bestowed at the discretion of y^e s^d Vicar and C.W. for ever."

[This charity is lost and beyond recovery.]

Thomas James, by Will, 8th October, 1632, bequeathed "to y^e psh. of A.S.B. 40*l*. to be paid unto y^e C.W. and Overseers for y^e poor of the same psh. for ever, to be thus employed, viz., to be lent unto the poorest tradesman of that par. giving security for y^e payment thereof without interest providing that they do not lend above five pounds unto any one person, nor for any longer time than 3 years."

[Lapsed beyond recovery.]

Edmund Turville, by Will, 1641, bequeathed "to y^e poor 4*l*. per ann. to be paid by y^e Grocers' Compy., at two equal payments, viz.: at Mich'mas and Lady-day, to be distributed at y^e discretion of y^e C.W."

[Paid annually by the Grocers' Company. Annual value 4*l*., which is added to the rent roll and distributed in pensions to deserving annuitants.]

Thomas Covell, by Will, 1641, declares that "according to y^e wish of his mother Margery C., he settles an annuity of 40s. per ann. for ever to be bestowed yearly in gowns for y^e poore of the psh. of A.H.B.;" and he adds thereto 40s. of his own gift to the same purpose. He bequeaths therefore "to the C.W. and their successors a yearly rent charge of 4*l.* out of a messuage or tenem^t called 'the George,' in Tower Street to be given to y^e poore of the s^d pash. between Allhallowstide and Christmas."

[Paid out of a house No. 28, Great Tower Street, annually, added to the rent roll and paid in pensions, &c.]

John Andrews,* by deed of gift in 1644, gave an estate at Maidenhead for the relief of poor inhabitants of Allhallows Barking.

[Estate at Maidenhead, Bray, Berks, invested in trustees, and the annual rent distributed in pensions to decayed parishioners.]

Thomas Burnell, by deed of gift, 12th January, 1654, gave 65*l.* to be distributed by the Master and Wardens of the Clothworkers' Company in a yearly sum of 52s. in bread to the poor of Allhallows Barking, after divine service every sabbath day.

[Paid annually by the Clothworkers' Company. Value 2*l.* 12s., distributed to the poor in bread as per bequest.]

Sir Henry Dacres, by deed of rent charge, 30th March, 1678, gave "out house in Tower Street, near Beer Lane, 10s. yearly for ever, to provide two large candles to be lighted and hung out in y^e night season from M'mas to Lady-day, one to be hung at y^e churchend in Seething Lane, and the other at y^e end of Chappel Alley next Tower Street."

[Paid out of the house No. 39, Great Tower Street, added to the rent roll and given to the poor by order of the Vestry.]

* Brother of Bishop Andrews.

Thomas Wilson, by Will, September 24th, 1670, devised “to y^e C. W. for y^e benefit of the poor of A. H. B. for ever, a rent charge of 5*l.* per ann., to be paid out of *the Three Crowns* in the parish of St. John, Walbrook.”

[Paid by the Corporation of London 4*l.* per ann., the original property having been destroyed pursuant to the *Cannon Street Improvement Act*.]

Anthony Death, (clerk), by Will, 1679, bequeathed “freehold lands and tenem^{ts} in St. Buttolph, Aldgate, St. Sepulchre and St. Mary Mag^d., Bermondsey, in trust to Chas. Watts, apothecary, Robert Garret, clerk, John Thompson, weaver, and Thomas Heath, gentleman, and to their heirs for ever, these trustees to take the rents and profits of y^e same lands and therewith pay unto y^e several schoolmasters for y^e time being officiating in y^e several schools belonging to y^e Worshipful Co^r of Mercers and Merchant Taylors, and the Governors of Christ’s Hospital respectively, y^e yearly sum of 10*l.*, viz. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, to be paid for y^e teaching of six capable children of pentioners or poor people inhabiting y^e par. of A. H. B., the precinct of St. Katherine, by the Tower, and y^e hamlet of East Smithfield, viz.; two children of each place at each school, and to be fitted from y^e schools for one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge; but if at any time there shall not be a child in any of the three places, then y^e same may be supplied out of any of y^e schools.” He further wills that “the masters shall send to one of the Universities, within two years, two or more scholars belonging to the places and parishes described before, when they shall be 17 years old; and, if there be no such of these places then the Trustees shall select scholars out of the three schools as before.” With the surplus of his rents and such ready money as he leaves, he ordains “freeholds to be purchased to y^e value of 40*l.* per ann., the rents to be devoted to the maintenance of the scholars at the University, so as there shall be but three there at one

time; his scholars to receive 5*l.* at their matriculation and 6*l.* per ann. untill commencing B.A., and 8*l.* per ann. till they shall commence M.A., and 40*s.* for apparel; the payments to cease should they leave the University." Out of the surplus of his rents, &c., he directs "the Trustees to pay to an honest aged washerwoman belonging to the parish of A. H. B., selected by the Minister and Vestrymen, 3*l.* per ann.; the Trustees to fill up vacancies in their body in case of death."

[At a Vestry, 4th April, 1680, according to the *Vestry Minute Book*, Death's Will was read out, and widow Riley then and there chosen to receive the pension as washerwoman, and two boys, Thomas, son of W. Knapp, and John, son of W. Ritherden, parish clerk, were elected "poor scholars" in pursuance of the Will. Both were ordered to be put out to Merchant Taylors' School.

With reference to the present state of these Scholarships I have extracted the following Scheme for the Management of Death's Charity as approved by the Court of Chancery:—

"The Trustees shall be allowed to put out and educate at any school or schools they may think fit, one or more capable child or children who may have been born in, or whose parents, or one of whose parents may reside, or as to deceased parents shall have resided, or have or had their occupation or employment within the Parish of Allhallows, Barking, London, the Precinct of Saint Katherine's, near the Tower of London, or the Hamlet of East Smithfield, in the County of Middlesex, and who may be unable to educate their children for the University, and to maintain them there, without the assistance of the said charity; such child or children to be elected for such school or schools between the ages of twelve and sixteen years inclusive, but not to continue such scholar or scholars beyond the age of nineteen years; such child or children to be taught and fitted from such school or schools for one of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford; and that when one of such scholars shall be seventeen years of age, at the least, and enabled to do his school exercise, verse and prose, in Greek and Latin, then that the

said Trustees shall put out and send to one of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford one such scholar, there to remain during his good behaviour for a space not exceeding four years from the time he shall be first sent thereto. And that such Trustees, out of the said Charity Funds, shall pay and apply towards the education, clothing, and maintenance of such scholar or scholars, the yearly sum of 45*l.* each, to be paid and applied half-yearly by the said Trustees, as they shall think most fit and proper, such payment to commence from the time such scholar or scholars shall be sent to school. And that when a scholar shall be sent to one of the said Universities, the said Trustees shall pay or apply for his fitting out the sum of 30*l.*, in such manner as they in their discretion shall consider to be most for his benefit and advantage upon his matriculation into the University, and that the said Trustees shall in like manner pay or apply the sum of 90*l.* per annum by half-yearly payments for the benefit and advantage of the said scholar, and towards his maintenance, clothing and education, to commence from his residence. And if within the space of four years after his said matriculation the said scholar shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, then that he shall be paid the further sum of 10*l.*, making together 100*l.* But after he shall have been four years at the said University from the time of his residence, the said annual payment shall cease; and certificates of the good conduct of each such scholar or scholars, either when at school or at the University, as the said Trustees may call for or require, shall half-yearly be furnished to them, and if the same should prove unsatisfactory to the said Trustees, they in their discretion shall be at liberty to discontinue thereafter to such scholar or scholars the said allowance or yearly sum of 45*l.*, 90*l.*, or 100*l.*, as the case may be. If, however, at any time after this scheme shall have come into operation it shall happen that children, who under the conditions aforesaid would be considered objects of the said charity cannot be found in any of the before-mentioned places, then the Trustees shall be at liberty upon giving one month's previous notice in writing of such their intention, to be affixed upon the Church door of the Parish of Allhallows Barking, to select as objects for all the benefits of the said Charity, from out of the adjoining Parish of Saint Dunstan's in

the East, any capable child or children who may have been born in, or whose parents, or one of whose parents may reside, or as to deceased parents, shall have resided, or have or had their occupation or employment within such last-mentioned parish; provided that if it shall further happen that children, who under the conditions aforesaid would be so considered objects of the said Charity, cannot be found in any of the before-mentioned places, then the said Trustees shall be at liberty to send out from the schools belonging to the Worshipful Company of Mercers, the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, such of the poor scholars of either or any of the said schools as should miss of preferment, to some college in either of the said Universities which should be found most fit. That the number of boys educated at school, or at the University, shall be varied from time to time at the discretion of the Trustees, according to circumstances, and as may be rendered necessary on account of the income of the Charity, or the condition of its funds." Trustees (1864)—The Venerable Archdeacon Hale; The Rev. Canon Thomas; the Rev. J. Lister, Rector of Croughton, Northants; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey; the Rev. F. S. Barry; and the Rev. J. M. Robertson, Incumbent of St. Botolph, Aldgate.]

William Smith, left by Will, August, 1688, to the poor 20s. out of the lease of a house of his building on the glebe land at the north-west corner of the church.

[According to the *Vestry Minutes*, February 25th, 1682, the Vestry allowed Dr. Hickes to grant a lease of part of his glebe on the north side of the Church to Mr. W. Smith, to build a house, by reason that the great fire had much decreased the value of the Vicarage. He comes to the Vestry for power to build over the north porch, and to extend the building into the churchyard within three feet of the first window; and for full power and authority to stop up the north light in the engine house, the said Dr. and his successors to pay to the Vestry 1s. acknowledgment for leave and accommodation if demanded. Free consent is given. This lease

expired in due course and the property reverted to the Vicar. The premises are now occupied by the Sunday School, built and assigned to the use of the parish by the present Vicar in 1859.]

James Hickson, Alderman, by Will, 1686, bequeathed as follows :—

“ I have lately purchased a piece or plot of ground in Plough Yard, in Seething Lane : which I have conveyed in trust to the *Brewers' Company*, to be converted into a Free School House, with a convenient residence for the master ;” he appoints the *Brewers' Company* governors, and ordains that they shall elect a fit and proper master, and also a writing master ; and that, out of his manors and hereditaments, &c., devised to the Company, they shall pay 20*l.* per annum for the master's salary, and 8*l.* for the writing master. He provides for the government of the school, by referring to a deed of rules prepared in his life-time. He further provides “that on every New Year's day two shifts and one pair of hose and shoes be given to fifteen poor inhabits. of y^e s^d par. of A.H.B., to be chosen by the Minister and C.W. for y^e time being, and twenty shillings for a serm. to be preached yearly on New Year's day at y^e s^d par. Ch., by the Min^r for the time being, and to y^e Clerk and Sexton five shillings betwⁿ them yearly for ever.”

[The school was originally held in Plough Yard ; education was provided for “20 poor children, viz., 14 from A.H.B., and 6 from the par. of St. John, Wapping : the master to receive 20*l.* per ann., with a dwelling and two chaldrons of coals.” The sole government, election of masters and scholars, and the trust of the property, is vested in the *Brewers' Company*. The school is now held in a new building (erected 1852) on Tower Hill ; it is full and flourishing. There are no exhibitions or other University advantages. The master is the Rev. Herbert Williams, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. The Company make the following disbursements in support of the establishment :—The head master 120*l.* ;

he has also a grantage of 4*l.* a year from forty boys; he is also allowed ten tons of coals and his residence, the rates and taxes for which are paid by the Company. The assistant master, 120*l.*; the drawing master, 60*l.*; the French master, 80*l.*; examiner, 5*l.* 5*s.*; books and stationery, 48*l.*; coals, 15*l.*; rates, taxes, and insurances, 21*l.*; surveyor and repairs, 55*l.* The charges upon the estate are:—Holding courts, &c., 14*l.*; insurances, 7*l.* 10*s.*; land tax, 1*l.* 10*s.*; receiver of rates, 25*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

The boys in the school at Tower Hill are sixty in number, of whom twenty are on the foundation, and have paid an entrance fee of 1*s.* The other forty are admitted on payment of 20*s.* a quarter, payable in advance. The foundation scholars are (as detailed above) fourteen from the parish of Allhallows Barking, and six from St. John, Wapping. The free and pay boys are admitted by the Court of the Company at the school four times a year. There are other pay boys from the two parishes, who wait for the opportunity of coming on the foundation.

The other gifts to the poor of this parish are regularly paid on New Year's day, the rightful claimants being settled by the Churchwardens. With regard to the school, one could wish that its privileges were brought more directly within the reach of those for whom it was intended—the children of persons of limited incomes. But so long as the Brewers' Company liberally subsidize the school,—which they do—I suppose no one has any right to complain if the founder's will is departed from. For myself I could wish that schools of this kind—good useful middle-class Grammar schools—for the children of persons “who have seen better days,” were multiplied to such an extent as to supersede the necessity for so many Charitable and Orphan Asylums. The training received in such places is apt to have a depressing influence upon the character in after life, and by no means the worst thing to be said of these institutions is the half suspicion and want of confidence with which their *alumni* are regarded by even their most benevolent supporters.]

John Fowke left by Will, 4th November, 1691, two nominations to the parish of Allhallows Barking for children at Christ's Hospital, to be elected as vacancies occur, by the Churchwardens and Overseers.
[Still in force: elections take place regularly as vacancies occur.]

Fullwood Bright, by Will, July 12th, 1708, left in trust 300*l.* to the purchase of a freehold estate, to have Evening Prayers read every year for ever in the parish Church of Allhallows Barking.

[With this sum, according to *Vestry Minutes*, March 1st, 1718, the Vestry purchased an estate in Bunhill Fields; afterwards a house in Tower Street (The Bell), the rent of which is still enjoyed by the Vicar.]

Bernard Hyde, by Will, 1700, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* every tenth year to eighteen poor widows or single women of this parish (5*s.* each) to be paid by the Salters' Company.

[Regularly paid through the Churchwardens as per bequest.]

William Prescott, by Will, 24th April, 1730, bequeathed to the Minister, Churchwardens and Vestry of Allhallows Barking, in trust for the use of the poor, 50*l.*; and also in trust for the use of the charity children of the same parish and ward, 100*l.*

[Never received.]

John Gaskarth, D.D., by Will, 9th January, 1731, gave 50*l.* to the Churchwardens for the benefit and relief of poor housekeepers in this parish and according to the discretion of the Vestry; and to the *Green Coat School*, 50*l.*

[Distributed at the time of receipt.]

Samuel Davenport, by Will, 7th September, 1731, bequeathed in trust to the Vicar of Allhallows Barking, 50*l.* to be paid to the Treasurer and Trustees of the Tower Ward School; and after the death of his wife, 200*l.* to be distributed amongst poor housekeepers in four years at 50*l.* each year, either in money, bread, shoes, or clothing, accord-

ing to the discretion of his executors; and a further sum of 100*l.* for the same purpose.

[Distributed at the time of receipt.]

Slingsby Bethel, Alderman, by Will, October, 1758, devised 100*l.* to the Vicar, Churchwardens and Vestry of Allhallows Barking and their successors in trust, to place the same out in the funds or in land security, and to apply the interest thereof equally amongst six poor persons of the said parish not receiving alms, as the said Vicar, Churchwardens and Vestry should agree upon.

[Invested in the 3 per cent. consols, interest added to the rent roll and distributed in pensions, &c.]

Sir Thomas Chitty, by Will, 1760, gave to the Vestry for the time being and their successors, 100*l.*, the interest to purchase bread for the poor.

[Invested in the reduced annuities and paid regularly according to the donor's Will.]

M. P. Lucas left by Will, 1795, 50*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols, the interest whereof to purchase bread for the poor.

[Invested as per bequest, and the annual proceeds disbursed according to the donor's wishes.]

Elizabeth Gordon, by Will, 1809, left to the parish of Allhallows Barking, 100*l.*, the interest to be laid out in coals and bread according to the discretion of the Churchwardens.

[Invested in the new 3 per cents., the annual interest distributed according to the donor's bequest.]

Joshua Drinkald, in 1843, gave to the poor the sum of 100*l.*, to be distributed at the discretion of the Churchwardens, being an unappropriated legacy of his late brother, Mr. Samuel Drinkald.

[Invested in the *three per cent. consols*; the annual interest added to the rent roll and distributed in pensions, &c.]

The Baroness de Sternberg, by Will, 1860, bequeathed a "legacy of 500*l.* to the Incumbent and C. W. of A. H. B. upon trust that they do and shall forthwith invest the same in the public stocks or funds in the names of the Incumbent and two other trustees, who shall receive the dividends and apply so much of such dividends as may be necessary in keeping the vault belonging to me in the churchyard of the s^d parish where the remains of my late dear friend and benefactor Joseph Steele, Esq. and in keeping the tombstone over the same vault and the railing round it in good repair and once in every three years to be painted and the inscription renewed." She provides also "in case of any public road being made thro' the churchyard for the removal of the bodies to some convenient consecrated cemetery and the erection of a suitable tombstone therein. And I direct that the surplus of the s^d dividends and annual produce remaining after satisfaction of the purposes afores^d shall from time to time in the discretion of the s^d Incumbent and Ch. W. be distributed by them either in bread or money amongst such of the poor of the s^d parish as usually attend the service of the Church of England on the first day of Feb^y in every year being the Birth-day of my dear friend and benefactor if that day sh^d happen to be on Sunday and if not then on the Sunday nearest to the s^d first day of Feb^y in every year."

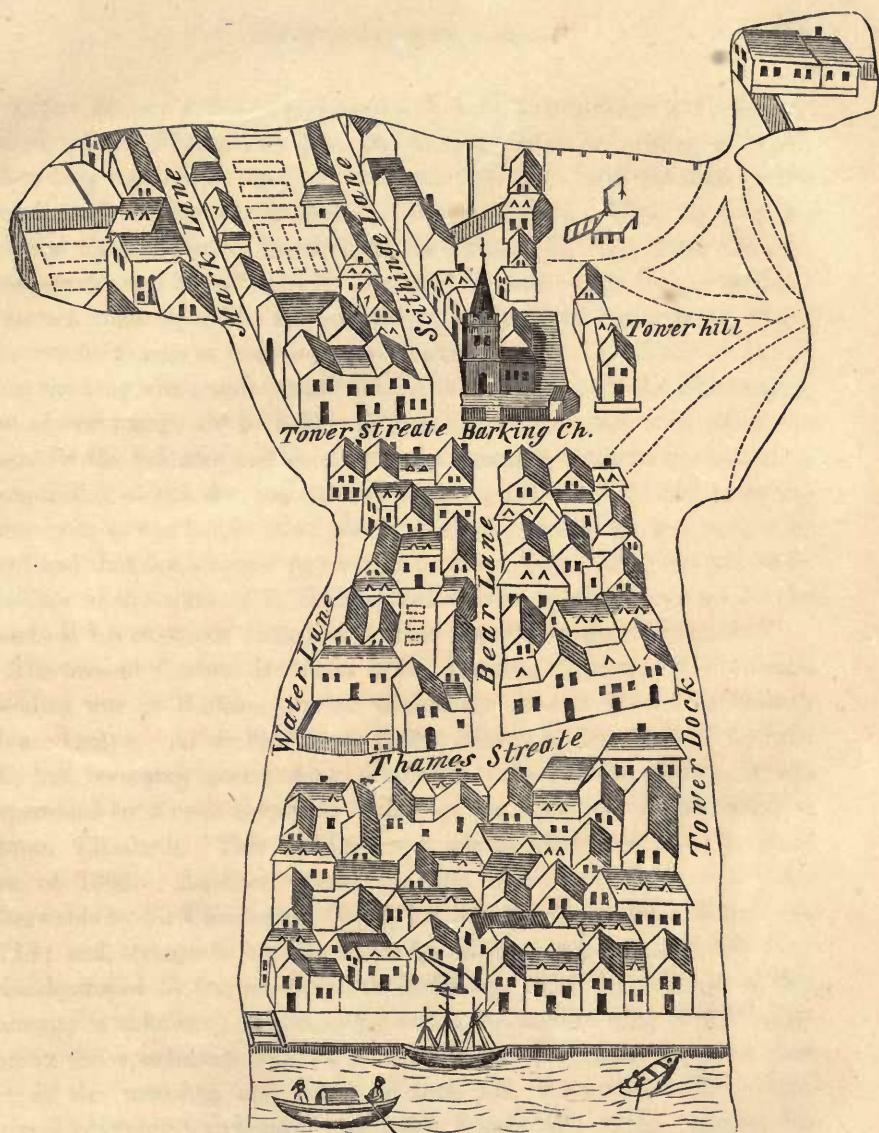
[519*l.* invested in the names of J. Thomas, Vicar, John Young, jun., and W. B. Garrett, Trustees; the interest regularly expended according to the Will.]

CHAPTER XVI.

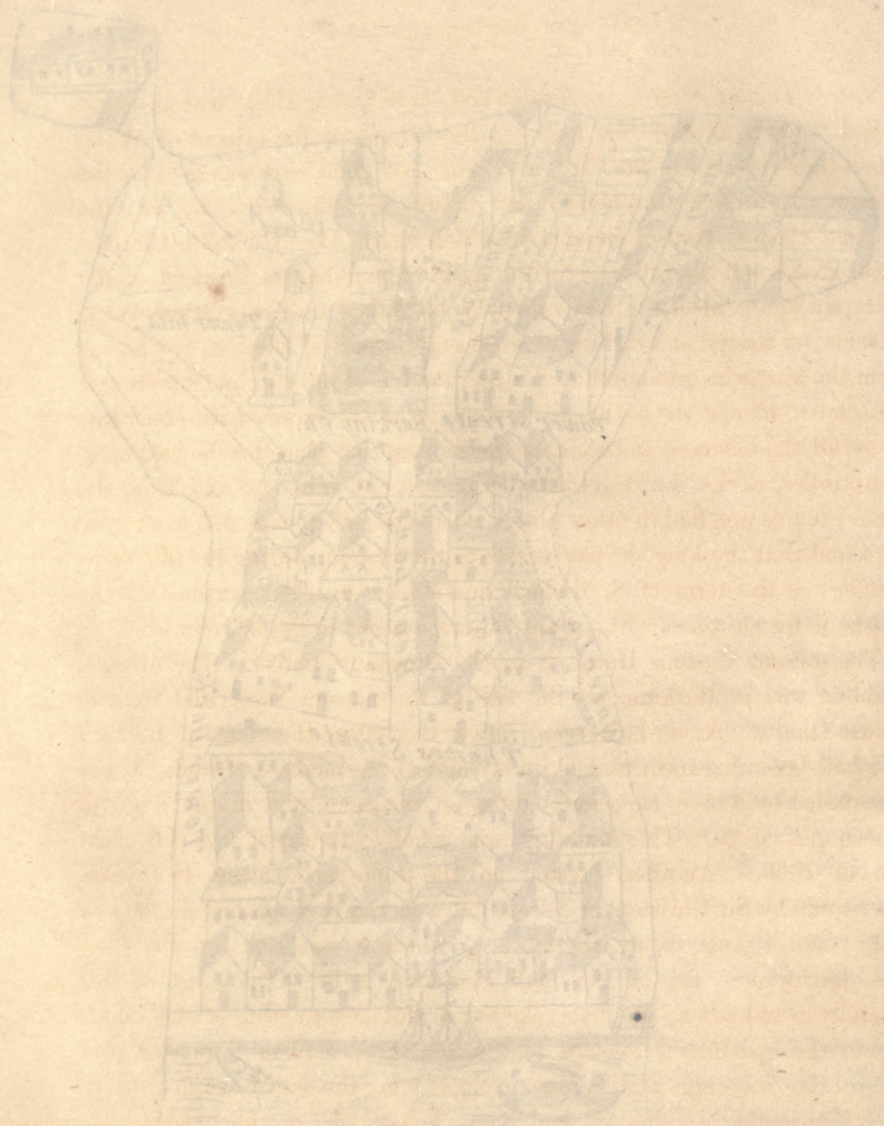
STREETS AND PROPERTIES.

Mark Lane ; anciently Mart Lane, is partly in this parish, and partly in St. Olave's, the boundary line running through the Corn Exchange. Amongst the celebrated persons who have resided here when this was the Court end of London, in the reign of Edward VI., Henry, Earl of Arundel had a house in this lane, formerly belonging to Sir Edward Sharrington. This house was afterwards occupied by the Spanish Ambassador, and is now let out in offices, like the rest of the once princely mansions in the City. Stow informs us that this lane, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was appropriated exclusively "for the residences of basket makers, wire drawers, and other foreigners, who were not allowed to have their shops in any other part of the City but this and its immediate neighbourhood."

Muscovy Court ; so called from the offices of the Muscovite Ambassador in this locality. It partly occupies the site of the ancient Navy Office, and from the corner of this court there was a back entrance into the residence occupied by Pepys in the seventeenth century.



Allhallows Barking Parish in the Sixteenth Century, from AGGAS' Map of London.



Map of Victoria, British Columbia, showing the harbor, city streets, and surrounding hills. The map is oriented vertically, with the harbor at the bottom. The city is built on a hillside, with the harbor area at the base. The map shows numerous buildings, streets, and a large ship in the harbor. The text "VICTORIA" is visible on the left side, and "HARBOUR" is visible at the bottom. The map is surrounded by a decorative border.

Lower Thames Street; its eastern end, near Tower Dock, was anciently called "Petty Wales," for here was the lodging of the princes of Wales when they repaired to the City, *i. e.* whenever the Court was held in the Tower. Extensive warehouses now occupy its site. Close by was the original Custom House, founded in 6th Richard II. by "John Churchman, grocer and Sheriff, who for the quiet of marchantes did newlie build a certain house upon the Key called Wool Wharf in Tower Strete Ward to serve for tonage or weighing of wooles in the port of London," by license from the king who granted that "during the life of the s^d John Churchman, the afores^d tonage sh^d be held and kept in the s^d house, with easements there for the balances and weightes and a counting place for the customer, comptroller, clerks, &c., together with ingress and egress to and from the same even as was had in other places where the said tonage was wont to be kept and that the king sh^d pay yearly to the s^d John during his life *fortie shillings* at the term of S. Michael and Easter by even portions by the hands of his customer without any other payment to the s^d John, &c."

The present Custom House is in St. Dunstan's parish. The original building was in Barking, on the site of the present Wool and Custom House Quays. As we have seen, it was erected in the reign of Richard II; but, becoming inconvenient on account of the increase of trade, it was superseded by a more capacious edifice on the same site in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This building was wholly destroyed by the great fire of 1666. Another, erected on the same spot about two years afterwards by Sir Christopher Wren, fell a victim to a similar calamity in 1718; and, strange to say, the fabric by which it was replaced was likewise destroyed by fire on the 12th February, 1814. The cause of this calamity is unknown; the fire broke out in the eastern wing of the building in the apartments allotted to the housekeeper, about a quarter past six in the morning, and by two o'clock p.m. the entire edifice (with several adjoining warehouses, and many houses, &c., on the opposite side of Thames Street,) was destroyed by the flames. The present Custom

House occupies a site at a short distance westward from the former, which was of course a much humbler building, principally of brick, but the tower story, which was of the Tuscan order, had stone columns, the upper story was furnished with pilasters and pediments in the Ionic style.

Galley Quay; so called as the place where the "Gallies were used to unlade and land their merchandize and wares;" that part of Thames Street was therefore called Galley Row. In the *Harleian MSS.*, No. 2252, Art. 18, there is an "Ordynance in the Cite of London, that the patrones of the Galyes shall kepe there housys shytte at the ryngyng of Curfue of Berkinge Chyrche; that they nor any of the fellowshippe be wandering abrode, and that they shall in no wyse retayle there ware in London." The Galley-men were mostly Italians from Genoa and Venice.

Great Tower Street; so called, of course, as the highway from the heart of the city to the Tower. This street was anciently very narrow. At its eastern end it has been frequently widened and the church-yard curtailed. Thus by an order of Common Council, July 8th, 1667, Tower Street was sunk two-feet six-inches and widened two feet on each side. At the same time the hill and the pavement of Tower Dock were sunk two feet. According to the *Vestry Minutes* of August 9th, 1669, "the surveyor reports that the street cannot be lowered $2\frac{1}{2}$ -feet without danger of the fall of the church wall and recommends that the wall be underpinned," which is "referred to the discretion of the wardens." In 1669, August 15th, the Common Council finally order that "two feet of the church-yard shall be taken away on the Tower Street side, the expense of which the Common Council agree to pay."

At No. 48, in this street, a public house afterwards and still called "The Czar's Head," was the favourite resort of that brandy-drinking shipwright-monarch Peter the Great, when in England in 1698 and 9.*

* Jesse's *London and its Celebrities*, vol. i.

At No. 35, about the year 1750, in a house now occupied by Messrs. Urwick and Dent, resided Alderman Beckford, the patriotic Lord Mayor, who has a statue in Guildhall. See *The Memoirs of William Beckford, of Fonthill*. London, 1859.

Tower Hill: The *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1746, will enable us to identify the spot upon which the scaffold was erected and the site of the block upon which so many famous men, "more sinned against than sinning," lost their heads. In the account of the execution of Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino is described the house hired by the Sheriffs for the reception of the condemned noblemen before they should be conducted to the scaffold, "lately the Transport Office on Tower Hill, near Catherine Court, the scaffold being erected about thirty yards from that house." Tradition identifies this house with No. 14, Trinity Square, now occupied by Dr. Walter Dickson, R.N., Medical Inspector to H.M.'s Customs. The first permanent scaffold and gallows were erected here in 1st Edward IV. As this was done by royal authority, the Lord Mayor and citizens complained that the act of the king was an infringement of their rights and a breach of their privileges. They, therefore, insisted that the said scaffold and gallows should in future be considered as their property, to be upheld and prepared at their own charges; this the king allowed, after having apologized for the improper act, as he said, of his servants.

Upon Tower Hill, in a tavern called the Bull, Otway, the author of *Venice Preserved*, died in the extremity of indigence, April 14th, 1685.

The houses on the Hill called *Trinity Terrace*, now about to be displaced by a stately pile of warehouses, were in the sixteenth century called *St. Katherine's Rents*, the ground being the property of the Hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower. It came into the possession of this establishment by donation of Robert Denton, one of the Chaplains of Barking-Church, who, in 44th Edward III., obtained a license "for y^e payment of 40s. to found an hospital in a house of his own, in y^e parish of Berkingchurch,

for ye poor priests and other men and women who suddenly fell into a frenzy and lost their memory, to reside there till cured." By charter of 2nd Richard II., the said Denton was "permitted to annex the endowment consisting of a messuage in this parish and in that of St. Laurence Pountney to the Hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower." *

Catherine Court, from Tower Hill to Seething Lane, derives its designation from an entirely different source. It is generally supposed to occupy the site of an ancient palace of Queen Catherine of Valois, wife of Henry V. This is hardly the case, since the court does not appear under this name in the earliest maps, and was probably never so called till 1734, when (according to Seymour's Survey) it was "newly built with very handsome houses having a fine pair of iron gates at each end."

Barking Alley and Churchyard; See Tegg's *Chronology*, A.D. 1747, April 9th, "at the execution of Lord Lovat, a scaffold erected against a house at the corner of Barking Alley fell with 1000 people upon it by which ten persons were killed and numbers injured so that they lost their lives."

Beer Lane, so called either as the highway to Brewer's Quay, or else Bear Lane from the sign of the Bear.† In Stow's time it contained "many fayre houses." Sir Francis Cherry lived here in 1600.

Water Lane, formerly Sporiar Lane, but called by the more usual name, because says Stow "it runneth down to the water gate by the Custom Ho., in Thames Street." Here before the great fire was the Trinity House, in St. Dunstan's parish. Sir Marmaduke Rawdon resided here in 1640.

Seething Lane, anciently Sidon or Sything Lane. In Stow's time inhabited by persons of distinction, as Sir John Allen, Lord Mayor, 1525; Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, who died here in 1590; his house was afterwards occupied by the famous Earl of Essex his grandson. Bishop Andrews was born in this lane in 1555.

* See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, tom. II, 467; and Ducarel's *History of St. Katherine's*, App. p. 32.

† In old maps it is always *Bear Lane*, beer not having been introduced into England till the sixteenth century.

Black Raven Court ; here is the Tower Ward Charity School. This institution was established about 1705 as a girls' free school in Beer Lane ; in 1709 it was enlarged for boys also, and the schools received the name of "the Two Green Coat Schools of Tower Ward, London, one for 60 boys and one for 60 girls ;" about the year 1713 this charity removed to a house in Harp Lane ; at the expiration of the lease the children were again removed to a house in Tower Street in the parish of Allhallows Barking ; in 1808 another removal took place to 91, Tower Street, in St. Dunstan's parish ; and lastly, in 1846, the present building was taken for the use of the school and for the Ward Offices. The charity is partly supported by endowments—landed and funded property—and partly by voluntary contributions. It provides, at present, education and clothing, free of all expense to the parents, for 160 children. The annual income from funded property is about 63*l.* ; from rents 196*l.* ; from voluntary subscriptions 175*l.* In addition to this, there is invested a sum of 1,400*l.* bequeathed by the late Baroness de Sternberg for apprenticing deserving boys, which produces yearly 42*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The managers of the School consist of the Alderman, Deputy and Common Council of the Ward of Tower, assisted by the Clergy of Allhallows Barking, St. Dunstan in the East, and St. Olave, Hart Street, and other influential subscribers elected annually at a General Meeting in June.

CHAPTER XVII.

STATISTICS.—AMOUNT OF POORS' RATE.—RELIGIOUS STATISTICS, ETC.

1.—POPULATION in 1861,* 1683 souls, of whom 801 were males, and 878 females. They were located in 206 inhabited houses, in addition to which there were 17 houses uninhabited, or occupied only as warehouses for goods. The inhabited houses were divided amongst 310 families, 30 of which are at this time (September, 1864) receiving assistance from the poors' rate. There are other persons chargeable to this parish and receiving relief, but resident elsewhere. There are 34 of the paupers in the Union-house at Bow, and 20 at the school for pauper children at Hanwell. The total number of families assisted out of the rates at the present time—exclusive of the children at Hanwell—is 73.

2.—SUMS COLLECTED FOR THE POORS' RATE, in the following years :—

					£	s.	d.
1668	..	..	..	..	167	7	6
1680	..	..	..	..	90	10	11
1700	..	..	..	..	120	9	4
1725	..	..	..	..	200	11	4
1750	..	..	..	..	622	1	0

* See page 4.

				£	s.	d.
1775	..	..	..	850	17	0
1800	..	..	..	1170	0	0
1812	..	..	..	1752	0	0
1825	..	..	..	1588	8	0
1835	($\frac{1}{3}$ year) ..	..	..	1130	0	0
1850	($\frac{1}{3}$ year) ..	..	..	1311	7	6
1852	($\frac{1}{3}$ year) ..	..	..	1077	14	6
1864	($\frac{1}{3}$ year) ..	..	..	1186	8	4

3.—ESTIMATED GROSS ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTIES in the parish, for the following years:—1844, 17391*l.*; 1850, 17313*l.*; 1855, 17571*l.*; 1861, 21103*l.*; 1864, 43420*l.* I regret that I cannot procure information respecting the value of properties before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act (4th and 5th William IV.) Till that date each house was rated in an arbitrary manner, without reference to its estimated value, consequently no records have been handed down on this subject.

4.—RELIGIOUS STATISTICS. Of the 310 heads of families, as near as can be ascertained, 215 are nominally members of the Church of England,* a very large number of the dissenters are "Baptists," and it is singular that the majority of these are "hearers of Mr. Spurgeon." There are twenty-four families of Roman Catholics. During the last five years there have been 170 children baptized at Church, an average of thirty-four yearly.† Sixty-three couples have been united in marriage "according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England," since 31st

* The number of "Church people" I can vouch for from actual visits paid. Some of these, alas, rarely or never attend public worship, and I can only claim them as "nominal" Churchmen; others worship elsewhere than their parish Church. Inhabitants of other parishes also worship with us. Some few of the families visited by me confess themselves "of no denomination," or "undecided."

† The average annual number of *births* for the same period has been 37. The average annual number of *deaths*, about 30.

December, 1859. In the Parochial Sunday School (held in a building on the glebe-ground, at the north-west corner of the Church, generously granted to the use of the parish by the present Vicar, rent free) there are ninety-six children under regular religious instruction.

My task being now completed, I cannot bring my pleasant labours to a close without recording a most grateful testimony to the very friendly relations which subsist in this parish, between the clergy and the laity; to the liberal support contributed by the laity to the various parochial institutions, and to the great kindness and courtesy which I have myself received from all classes—rich and poor, conformists and nonconformists. There are few parishes in which the means of grace are so abundant, and in which religious, moral, and charitable institutions are so ably supported, as in the parish of Allhallows Barking. May it please Him, who is the author and giver of all good, to shed down a constant blessing upon this parish, and grant to all its inhabitants an abundant measure both of spiritual and temporal prosperity!

THE END.

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Erratum.

Page 15, line 11, *for* Capellam *read* Capellæ.

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